PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday P. M. 1907.				
19th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4149	P. Mosca	14th February.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4376	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4149	P. Mosca	16th April.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4376	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Thanianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will sail at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,085 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

For urther particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 21st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 24th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	10 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 24th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	5000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
17*th January*, 1907.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fare to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

F. CROCCO,
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NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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From BOMBAY (*viâ* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*viâ* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	650	900	475	720	425	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	City of Agra	4,808	Dec. 19	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 19
				1907	1907	1907.
†*	City of Manchester	5,351	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	24	„ 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	„ 12	„ 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	„ 26	Feb. 7	„ 19	„ 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	„ 14	„ 28	Mar 25
‡	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	„ 11	„ 24	Mar 9	„ 24
†	City of London *	9,000	„ 21	Mar 6	„ 15	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	„ 12	„ 23	Mar 30
†	City of Cartago	5,524	„ 11	„ 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
*	Newby Hall	4,388	„ 18	„ 31	„ 13	„ 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May. 2	May 9
†	City of Agra	4,808	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	„ 29	May. 10	„ 21	„ 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus † will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th Jan. 190

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

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BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
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The Flat superior movement...	35	0
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FOR JANUARY, 1907.
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.		Saigon.
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Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reprint charge one Rupee.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLOPHILE," No. 8313. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Re. 10, single Copy Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mackay Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30, p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following unclaimed articles, such as gold buttons, gold beads, silver watch, pedas, silver hasleas silver vankeers, metal watch, metal waist chain, shawls, silk handker-chiefs, brass vases, thalees, pikdani, copper handa, copper pots and covers, umbrella, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of China silk pieces, silk dresses, glass and crockeryware tapestry purdah, etc.

On account and risk of Mr. Merwanji Furdunji Banaji,—

1 teapoy and one lot of carpet with brass rods.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quite in harness.

1 smart English landau by Brainsby and Sons, very little used in good order.

1 8 h. p. 3-seated Humber motor car, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the sites, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

Plots No.	sqr. yds.	plots No.	sqr. yds.
5	540	74	435
6	540	75	479
11	471	76	497
17	570	77	514
18	570	78	664
22	406	79	810
23	348	80	515
59	444	81	404
60	444	82	508
72	380	83	292
73	424		

Plots No. 72 to 83 containing about 6000 square yards, if desired by the purchasers will be put up in one lot as the same is adjacent to Mangaldass' Cloth Market.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties Situate at the Corner of The Elphinstone Circle.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Haji Mahomed Maleke Tujar, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of October, 1905, and made between the said Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleke Tujar of the one part, and the mortgagee, of the other part, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, at the premises, on Friday, the 1st of February, 1907, at 4 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, buildings or offices erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the south-east corner of the Elphinstone Circle, in the sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Edward Bates and Company, J. G. Tribhu and Sons, and the Executive Engineer as tenants or lessees, containing by admeasurement one thousand and five square yards and three-quarters of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say; on or towards the North by a Public Street or place known by the name of the Elphinstone Circle, on or towards the South by the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly described and a building formerly the property of Kessowji Naik, on or towards the West partly by the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a building the property formerly of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, and on or towards the east by the public street leading from the Customs House to the Town Hall, and the boundary of which said piece of land or ground measures on the North side ninety-one feet and eight inches, on the South side seventy-nine feet and nine inches, one the East side one hundred and thirty-four feet and five inches, and on the —est side eighty-four feet and nine inches.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or passage or court on the South and West sides and adjoining the said hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-eight square Yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts bounded on or towards the South by the property formerly of the said Kessovji Naik, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the said Messrs. William Nicol and Company and over which said piece or parcel of land or ground or passage and court the said Kessovji Naik and the partners of the said Messrs. William Nicol and Bompany their and each of their respective heirs, executors administrators and assigns have a right of passage over along and upon the same and which said hereditaments and premises hereinfore firstly and second ly described are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No., Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1069 and 1347, Street Nos 55-53, 11, 12, 13 Custom House Road, and Elphinstone Circle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. Solicitors, 18, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT COLABA KNOWN AS "GRANT BUILDINGS."

Under instuctions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of April, 1895, and made between the said Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan of the one part, and Meherbai, widow of Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, (deceased), Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia, Pestonji Ardesir Hormasji, Bomanji Ardesir Wadia, and Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia, of the other part, and the deeds of second mortgage, transfers of mortgage, and further charge executed subsequent thereto, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written at the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907 at 4 p.m.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Colaba in the sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage and tenement erected thereon forming the eastern or sea ward block of the two buildings commonly known as the

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum) and E (Byculla) wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

(A) Fort and Harbour Ward.—Six Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L. M. & S.	160, Dhanji Street	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Byramji Navroji Ranji The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Mr. James MacDonald. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt.	Mr. Nurudin Ibrahim. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha. Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. Damodar Gowardhandas Sukhadwala. Mr. Pheroshah Jehangir Murzban, M. A.
2	Mr. Pherozeshaw Jehangir Murzban, M. A.	Waudby Road.	Editor, Jam-e Jamshed.	Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban... Dr. Sorabji K. Nariman, M.D. Mr. Jiwanji, Jamshedji Modi Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Kt.	Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden. Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.
3	Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistri.	66, Cawasji Patel Street.	Owner of landed properties.	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Patel. Mr. Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, E. A., LL.B. Messrs. Phillips and Co. Mr. Naserwanji Nawroji Anklesaria, Bar-at-law. Mr Limji Navroji Banaji.	Mr. Rattonji Kharshedji Wadia. Mr. Kavshedji Framji Chapgar L. C. E. Mr. Minocheher A Vakil. Mr. Hirji Naoroji Anklesaria F. R. C. S. Mr. Naserwanji Jamshedji Dady.
4	Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha	64, Hornby Road,	Mill Agent.	Mr. James MacDonald.	The Hon'ble Mr. G O W Dunn.
5	Mr. Nanabhai Naserwanji Sahor M. A. L. L. B, M. Cantab.	23, Wodehouse Road.	Bar-at-law	Mr. Kharsedji Sorabji Patel. The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B. A., LL. B. Mr. Pestonji Jamasji Padsha M.A. Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Ratanji Dadabhai Tata. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji Bar-at-Law.
6	Mr. Edwin Bollam. ..	Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.	General Manager Messrs. Badham Pile & Co. Ltd.	The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn.	The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor..
7	Mr Navroji Jehangier Gamadia	36, Homji Street ..	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, K. T. C. I. E. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart	Mr. N. S. Glagebrook. Mr. Temulji Blakaji Nariman L. M. & S.
8	Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi.	5-A Hornby Road,	Merchant.	Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir Kt. Mr. Mavji Shamji Thaker. Mr. Parbhoodas Jivandas Kothari.	Mr. Nurudin Ibrahim Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart ... Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji Raoji Mr. Deokaran Nanji Desai...
9	Mr. Pherozesha Fomanji Petit.	Chateau Petit Warden Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner.	Sir Jehangir Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, Kt. Mr. Bomanji Dinsha Petit, Bart.	The Hon'ble Nr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A, LL.B Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.
10	Dr Nasirvanji H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L. V. S. C., M. R. S. I. (Lond).	76, Cowasji Patel Street.	Sanitarian, Physician and Consulting Veterinary Surgeon.	Mr. Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M. D. Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. B. J. Kent, A. M. I. C. E Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia.	Mr. Navroji Manockji Wadia, M. I. E. Dr. Hirji J. Dadysett, L. R. C. P. & S. Mr Ibrahim Abdul Kader Shipchandler. The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman.

(B) Mandvi Ward.—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, J.P.	103-107 First Nowroji Hill Road	Contractor ..	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asawale. Mr. Gowardhandas Khatao Makanji. Rao Bahadur Ghanashyam Nilkunt Nadkarni, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Tukaram Vithoba Pandhare. Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravan Gokuldas Bhalsoti. Mr. Rameshandra Raghoba Dharadar. Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, Bar-at-law.
2	Mr. Fazalbhai Joomabhai Lalji	Samuel Street.	Merchant ..	Mr. Khimji Kooverji. Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji. Mr. Gowardhandas Khatao Makanji. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Gulamal Kasim Merchant.	Mr. Chotalal Kilachand. Mr. Alibhai Chagla. Mr. Gulam Hussein Allana Munji. Mr. Abdoollabhai Lalji. Sumar. Mr. Mahomed Kassam Dhanani.
3	Mr. Lakamsi Nappoo Sha J. P.	170-176 Argyle Road.	Merchant ..	Mr. Meghji Valbhdas. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Jeevanji Joosub. Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji, Moolcheri B. A. L. L. B. Mr. Abmed Deoji.	Mr. Rattansi Punja. Mr. G. H. Hubbard. Mr. Gulabbhai Jeoub. Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola Kadarbhai. Mr. Abdool Kader Elethkatey.
4	Mr Rahim Hasan Muhammad, L. M. & S.	3rd Dongri Tal Cross Lane.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Tir Mahomed. Dr. G. M. Bradley M. B.	Mr. Gulam Hussein Sachadina Raimtoola. Mr. Pyaralibhai Abdoola Desai.
				Mr. Fazalbhai Allabhai Murad. Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Mehsheri B. A. L. L. B. Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy.	Mr. Abdulla Raimtulla Dhanji. Mr. Reuben Solomon. Mr. Ibrahimbhai Mahomed Hooji.
5	Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, J. V. L. M. & S.	14 Bombay Hall Lane, Girgaum.	Physician and Surgeon	Mr. Yakub Ibrahim Sayani, Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo Shah Rao Saheb Peoji Uddhavji Chitale. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu J. P. Mr. Ratanji Sorabji.	Mr. Sherrif Ibrahim Sayani, Mr. Karamali Firbhai Haji. Mr. Mowji Jairam Mr. Tribhowandas Padamsing Mahuvaker, B.A, LL.B. Mr. Kawasha Sorabji Contractor.
				Mr. Honeraj Murarji. Mr. Mathuradas Ramdas. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart.	Mr. Khimji Gokuldas. Mr. Eloji Omersi. Mr. Hormusji Naserwanji Vakil.
6	Mr Saraisli Mamoji	6-7, Shaikh Memon Street.	Merchant	Mr. Abdullabhai Mamoji..... Mr. Karamali Firbhai Haji...	Mr. Alibhai Adamji. Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick.
				Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, B. A., Bar-at-law.	Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo Sha, J. P.
	Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayasi representing the Firm of Messrs. Dhanji Shamji and Co.	Clive Road	Merchant	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.. Mr Lakhamsi Hirji Meshieri, B. A., LL. B. Mr Pragji Surji Godu..... Mr. Chaturbhuj Tulsi Thakersi	Mr. Chaturbhuj Muraji. J.P. Mr. Velji Anandji Meshieri, B. A. LL. B. Mr. Meghji Khetsi Mr. Kanji Virau.
				Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, B. A., Bar-at-law. Mr. Karamali Firbhai Haji...	Mr. razulbhai Jumabhai Lalji. Mr. Gulam Hussein Alibhai Muraj.
8	Mr Karamali Firbhai Haji.	560-562 Dongri Street.	Head Managing Clerk to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. Solicitors.	Mr. Rahimbhai Joosub..... Mr. Ismailbhai Dhanji..... Mr. Gulam Hussein Rahimtulla Khatraj.	Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick. Mr. Sale Mahomed Allarakhia. Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji.
9	Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, B. A. Bar-at-law.	110-112, Tandal Street.	Bar-at-law	Mr. Rahimubhai Allana..... Mr. Ibrahim Haji Sumar Haji Mr. Gulam Hussein Allana Sanji. Mr. Ahmed Deoji.....	Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo Sha. Mr. AliMahomed Abbu Juma. Mr. Ismail Haji Isak Haji. Mr. Meghji Kanji.
10	Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah Bar-at-law.	11, Cooperage Road	Bar-at-law	Mr. Dawood Fazal Pirn Mahomed.	Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji.

(C) Bhuleshwar Ward.—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1	Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta M.A., L.L.B.	The Ridge, Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas Dalalbhai, Mr. Nanu Narayan Khotary. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram Mehta, Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai,	Mr. Kalianji Amerchand Parekh. Mr. Chunilal Fakirbhai Dalal. Mr. Bhavaldas Narandas Motiwalla, Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya J. P.
				Mr. Manakbhai Mugatlal Mandli, B.A., L.L.B. Mr. Shamsudul Sitaram Mistri L.M. and S. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy. Mr. Kalianji Amerchand Parekh. Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhai,	Mr. Hiralal Vijbhukundas Shroff. Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Bhoji Naranji Dalal. Mr. Gurpat Sadashiv Rao M.A., LL.B.
	Mr. Munmohandas Ranji...	Al Kalbadevi Road,	Merchant & Millowner		
2	Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal	Sheik Memon Street.	Shroff and landed Proprietor.	Rao Saheb Virachand Motichand, Mr. Girdharlal Hiralal Mehta, B.A., LL.B. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, J. P. Mr. Hiracband Nemchand.	Mr. Ishwarlal Keshavlal Desai, B.A. Mr. Popat Purbhuram Vaidya, J.P., L.M. & S. Mr. Chabildas Lalubhoy. Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, J.P.
				Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart. Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, J.P. Mr Tribhuwandas Mungaldas Natubhai, J.P. Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master L. M. and S. Mr. Ardeshir J. Kharsedji.	Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Devidas Harivallabhdas. Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhale B.A., LL.B. Dr Framji Jiwanji Patel L.R. C.P. London. Mr. Munmohandas Ranji.
4	Dr. Jehangir Jamshedji Khurshedji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. & S.	77A, Gowalia Tank Road,	Doctor in Medicine ..	Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Khursetji M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R. C.S., L.M. and S. Mr. Beljanji Dadabhai Kapadia L.M. & S.	Mr. Jehangir Kharsedji Daji, L.M. & S.
5	Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, L.M. & S.	37, Girgaum Road,	Graduate in Medicine.	Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., L.L.B. Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Dadysett, L.L.B. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart.	Mr. Chabildas Lalubhoy, Mr. Manekji Ruttonji Surveyor. Mr. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas Natubhai, Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji,
6	Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Dadysett.	22-24, 2nd Marine Street.	Merchant and Government Contractor ..	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas Kt.	Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram Mehta.
7	The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey.	Warden Road,	Merchant and Mill owner.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas Kt.	Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram Mehta.
8	Rao Bahadur Dhakji Keshimathji	Popatwady, Kalbadevi Road.	Late Personal Assistant to the Commissioner General and now Government Pensioner.	Rao Bahadur Vasulew Jagannath Kirtikar. Mr. Vimayek Sakarji Trilokekar, L. M. & S. Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Jamshedji Thakoria.	Mr. Nanu Narayen Khotare. Mr. Anant Narayen Sambare, L.M. & S. Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B.
9	Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, B.A., L. L. B.	43, Dadysett Agiary Street.	Merchant	Mr. Girdharidas Jethabhai	Mr. Pursbuam Kanji.
10	Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas.	Warden Road ..	Merchant ..	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart	Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai.
				Sir Harkisondas Narotomdas, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey.	Mr. M. J. H. Bharbhaya, Dr. D. A. Phiroz, M.D., L. C. P., Lond., L. M. & S., M. S., etc.
11	Mr. Kharsetji Nasarvanji Wadia.	W. Pedder Road, 92 A.	Merchant	Dr. Framji Shapurji.	Mr. Bejonji Pallonji Batliwalla.
12	Mr. Abdul Hussen Adamji.	7 Fakruddin Tank Road.	Merchant	Mr. Rastamji Byramji Jijibhai. Mr. Dameder Lakhmidas.	Mr. Pirbhai Adamji Pirbhai Mr. SarafalliMamuji.
13	Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Pirbhai,	3 Pakmodia Street,	Merchant	Mr. Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porbandria. Mr. Gulabbhai Motibhand, Damaula B, A., L. L. B.	Mr. Ruchchdas Amthabhai.

The Poll will be taken on THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Bombay Time, at the places mentioned below :—

WARD	POLLING PLACE.
A (Fort).	On the Esplanade at the junction of Waudby and Cruickshank Roads, opposite the Gaiety Theatre.
B (Mandvi).	On Cruickshank Road between the Municipal Office and the Presidency Police Court.
C (Bhuleshwar).	On the Maidan opposite the South End of the Elphinstone High School on the Cruickshank Road.
D (Girgaum).	On the play ground of the Proprietory High School, Gowalia Tank Road.
E (Byculla).	At the Byculla Ward Office, Sankli Tank, near the Byculla Bridge.

Forms of Voting Papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place from 8 A.M. Bombay Time.

Voting Papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for Election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the Members of the Company or Firm for the time being in Bombay.

In cases where there is no partner in Bombay a person holding a Power to vote given by the representative of the Firm duly authorized to give such power will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must Tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of the votes will be allotted.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, BOMBAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1907.

General Elections of Councillors.—Continued.

(D) Girgaum Ward.—Five Councillors to be Elected.

1	Mr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachan-dji, J. P., L. M. & S	36-38, Ardeshir Dady Street.	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper.. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Rustam Burjorji Paymaster,	Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Lavangia. Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadeker Kt. L. M.
2	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadeker, Kt., L. M.	Charni Road.....	Medical Practitioner.	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Khan Bahadur Darasha Rattanji Chichgur. Mr Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B, Lt.-Col. W. H. Quicke, I.M.S.	Mr. Jehangir Telmuras Anklesaria. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula. C. I. E.
3	Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri	1, Gandevi Road..,	Govt. Pensioner and landed proprietor.	Mr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S. Mr. Vinayek Sadanand Joshi, Mr. Jamardhas Gopal Mantri	Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padbye, M. A. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, B. A. L. L. B. Mr. Gangadhar Dewji
				M. Dharmshi Meraji Gokaldas,	Mr. Shantram Narayen Dabholker, Mr Ekanath Raghunath Khote
	Mr. Diogo Manuel de Silva L. M. and S.	Mount Road.....	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	Mr. A. M. Tod ..... The Hon'ble Mr. F.H. E. Proctor. Mr. L. J. E. De Souza ..... Mr. Darab Dastur Peshotan Saujana, Major L. F. Childe, M. B, I. M. S.	Mr. Nigel F. Paton, Mr. Donald. N. Graham Mr. D Ferreira Lt. Col. Merwanji Pestonji Khareghat, I M S Major G. E. L. Meyer, M. D, I. M. B,
4	The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Shitaram Dikshit B. A, L. L. B	15 Drummond Street	Solicitor and Vokil High Court,	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C I E The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narayen Ganesh Chandavarker. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Khandas Parekh, B. A. L. L. B, The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K. C. I. E. M. A. Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaha Dhunjibhai Davar.	Mr. Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart. Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, B. A. L. L. B, Mr. Damodhar Ganesh Padyt M. A. Mr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M. B, Mr. Ascelf G. Viegas, L. M. & S. Khan Bhadur Darsha Ratanji Chichgur
6	Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.	Chateau Petit. Warden Road.	Merchant.. ..	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta K.C.I.E.M.A. Bar-at-Law	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadaker, Kt., L. M.
	Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.	22, 3rd Parsi Wadia, Girgaum Back Road.	Bachelor of Arts of the Oxford University and Bar-at-Law.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadeker Kt., M. Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, .. Mr. Civanlal Vizbhukandas Mehta, M. A., LL.B. Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal.	Mr. Husen B. Tyebji ... Mr. Govind Kasinath Gadgil, Bar-at-Law. Mr. D. Ferreira ...
8	Mr. Manordas Tribhuwandas.	West Field Warden Road.	Merchant and Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Tribhovanias Varjivandas & Co.	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E.M.A., Bar-at-Law Mr. Tribhavandas Mangaldas Nathubhai. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L.M. & S. Mr. S. E. Shellim ...	The Hon'ble Mr. A. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E, Mr. Kasamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhai. Mr. Rustamji Byramji Jijibhoy. Mr. Framji Dustomji Wadia.

(E) Byculla Ward.—Five Councillors to be Elected.

	Mr. Salabhoy Karimji Barodawalla.	19-A, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.	House Owner	Mr. Merwanji Kaikhasru Ajiyalwalla, B.A., LL.B. The Very Rev. L. C. Pereira Khan Bahadur Abdool Rahak Bin Hasnes.	Mr. Abdeali M. H. Kajiji, B.A., LL.B. Mr. N. S. E. Nissim.
	Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin ...	Sassoon Hall Nesbit Road.	Barrister-at-law	Mr. Tayabali Karimji Barodawalla. Mr. Sora ji Kharshedji Dhondi. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji.	Khan Saheb Hassanali Moola Hakimji. Dr. J. S. P. Rodrigues. Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram. Mr. Mahomed Dism bin Hakim Abdul Shah Hakim, Mr. Jafferali Razak.
	Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi.	Parel Road ...	Merchant	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A. LL.B. (Cantab), L.C.E. (Bombay), Barat-law. Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram.	Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.
	Mr. Behramji Rustomji B. Jijibhai.	9, Babula Tank Road.	Merchant	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), L.C.E. (Bombay), Bar-at-law. The Hon'ble Mr. Dali Abaji Khare, B.A.,LL.B. The Emperor Edward, S.M. Co. Ld., by their Agent. Mr. Bomanji Hormasji Petit.	Mr. Rustomji Naoroji Mobhabhai,
	Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram.	Baleram Street. Grant Road,	Architect and Building Contractor.	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A. LL.B., B. r-at-law. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadi Abaji Khare, B.A.,LL.B. Mr. Babu Ellappa.	Mr. Merwanji Kaikhasru Ajiyalwalla, B.A.,LL.B. The Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld., by their Agent. Mr Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai. Mr. Babu Narayen Athale. Mr. M. Hearch.
1	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab) L.C.E. (Bombay) J.P.	40, Matharpakhady.	Barrister-at-law and Civil Engineer.	Mr. Sora ji Kharsedji Dhondi. The Hon'ble Mr. Dali Abaji Khare, B.A.,LL.B. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-law.	Mr. Yenkanna Lachiman rn. Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram. Mr. Daniel Francis Valladares. Mr. Teherali M. H. Kajiji Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji
7	Mr. Sorab Dinshaji Kias, L. M. & S.	76, Kawasji Patel Street.	Medical Practitioner.	Dr. Dhanjisha Sorabji Dalas L.M. and S.	Dr. Jamshed Byramji Mame, L.M. and S.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° at Agra while those of the minimum a defect of 5° to 7° at Bijapur, Raipur, Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cochin and the lowest 42° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in the extreme south of the Peninnula.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues generally fine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F, and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 17th of January 1907 was 29·097. The highest of observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide-gauge at the Apollo Bander is 47 feet. The height of tide in the steamer abovs Zero of the tide-gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometers 80° F. will be 14° and this will be higher and lower by 1 for each 4°. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowar by ·01° for each 11 feet. These readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 18.

1 The Squadron will Parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m punctually on Tuesday the 22nd Instant.
Dress—Review Order, White, Carbine and Sword.
New Members Khaki.
2 The Sabette Detachment will Parade at the Santa Cruz Flats on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 a.m punctually, to take part in a field day with the 113th Bombay Infantry.
Dress—Khaki, with rifles and haversacks.
3 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing to-morrow Saturday afternoon next the 19th instant from 3 p.m.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 2-45 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 18.

426 Detail—To-day Friday the 18th instant.
The Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes Drill order.
427 Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 112th Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily. Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a.m.
428 Musketary—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Sunday the 20th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
429 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to F Company :—
No. 6005 Vol. J. L. Bocarro
No. 6006 Vol. C. Quanbrough.
430 Transfer—No. 5496 Cadet J Raysock is transferred from 1 to F Coy in the rank of Volunteer.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 18.

129 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co's at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a m daily.
Thursday and Saturday excepted.

131 CORPS PARADE.

Saturday the 19th instant.
1st Aiming Rifle Practice for No 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

132 RIFLE MEETING.

The following Matches will be shot off at Santa Cruz on Sunday next the 20th instant :—
Match III 200 and 500 yards.
Match IV Disappearing target 200 yards.
Match V 300 and 500 yards.

134 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 2 Company :—No 1078 Gr F Ridehalgh.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan, is published for information :—

283 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

2nd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 2nd and 500 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 1 Match, and Practice 60 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.
8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
9th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.
11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.
13th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.
14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 800 yards.
15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1 Match, Practice also 600 and 800 yards.
16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.
17th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 800, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon

H. E. P NASH, Captain
Adjt, 1st B. B, & C I, Ry, Vols

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FOORD.—January 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Major E. R. Foord, Indian Army, of a son.

DEATH.

WIBROW.—January 10, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Wibrow, aged 74 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-7m., 2-22a. Low water, 8-19m., 8-1a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English Mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at 11 a. m.
Military Medical Annual Ball Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4648, the daily average being 149. The total of new patients, was 594.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China and Japan per s. s. Colombo Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Preparations at Colombo.

THE first item as the Agenda of yesterday's meeting of the Colombo Municipal Council was the presenting of an address of welcome to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their visit to Colombo on the 16th instant.

The Chairman submitted a letter from the Colonial Secretary intimating the intended visit of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and inquiring if the Council intended presenting them with an address of welc

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NOTIFICATION.

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1907.

EAST AFRICA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

LORD HINDLIP, who has seen most parts of the world, has joined the band of eulogists of our Protectorate in East Africa. Its attractions to him are very great, but he says that at present the country is crying out for capital for the development of the coast railways and a hundred and one things inseparable from all industries, without which practically no industry in the world can be carried on. Lord Hindlip is firmly of opinion that there is capital waiting to go into the country, if it can only find, or force its way in, and he does not understand why it is made so difficult for capitalists to invest. Therefore he warns the British Government, the Colonial Office and Mercantile people generally that considerable attention is being paid to the East Coast of Africa and unless facilities are given for the investment of capital in the British Protectorate, it will go further South—that is to German and Portuguese territory which will progress whilst we stand still. A premilinary need in East Africa is an official conversant with the subject of land settlement in other colonies. Up to quite recehtly, at any rate, there is not one among the senior administrative officers with the advantage of this experience, "yet," exclaims Lord Hindlip ventilating his opinions in the pages of the *Empire Review*, "if the Government wish to have the beautiful highlands inhabited by a prosperous white population, it is absolutely essential that there should be an official to deal with the situation, who has had the experience of white Colonists." It is satisfactory to note that in the recent appointment of a Land Officer the Government appears to be making an effort in this direction, but it will take some time for that officer to make his influence felt either within the protectorate or beyond its borders. Meanwhile matters are pretty much as they were. And all interested agree that although the country has a future and there is much to attract enterprise, it is not by any means a country for a man to go to without capital, and the chief reason for this is not the country itself, but the system which obtains. If a man could start working his land on his arrival in the country it would be a different state of affairs, but "owing to the country being practically unsurveyed, a man has to wait months before he gets his land, and as often as not, after he has spent some six months looking for land, living in hotels, or low camps, he has not sufficient capital left to develop his land when he gets it." Then again, we are told the country has no specialised industry; so probably the best thing for a man to do who wishes to make money and not only to provide himself with a permanent home in the country, is to take up land in the highlands, where he and his family can live as they would in Europe, and also to take up some land in the Coast belt where he can grow rubber and other valuable crops which should bring him in a handsome return.

For those who can thus live in a healthy climate and pay periodical visits of inspection to his cultivable land, East Africa would seem to offer attractions for the retired Anglo-Indian, somewhat greater than those which Canada or Australia are said to offer. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of the two last-named colonies, there is really no attraction for the Anglo-Indian except for the investment of his capital. He is not fit to risk the climate of either place and after being accustomed to the retinue of servants which India provides, the Anglo-Indian would find it hard to black his own boots or cut wood, while as for driving a plough, he would prefer two per cent. on his money at Home to fifteen in either Canada or Australia. But in East Africa he can obtain both a better return for his money and as much labour as he desires, his hands still remaining unmarked by toil. Better this than the idleness and monotony of Ealing or Bedford or Bath, or even a "Sabaine farm" in the vicinity of Oxford. In the highlands of the East African protectorate the retired official can breed cattle, and in the lowlands grow rubber. So far as the former occupation is concerned he will find that a beginning, and a beginning only, has been made. Dairy farming has proved profitable, but settlers, so far, own very few cattle. The price of cows and their small yield of milk, together with other risks, make it impossible at the present time for butter to be produced cheaply enough to compete with Australia and New Zealand. At present the only chance of obtaining cattle is when the Government has had trouble with some tribe and sells the cattle they confiscate. But the capitalist can import stock and make money out of it, breeding herds of cattle and pigs. Something of this kind he will need to go in for extensively, as he is warned that it is improbable the country will ever compete in cereals with Canada and America, although there will always be a considerable local market. Among other commodities he may export are oil-seeds, coffee, black wattles, tobacco, fibres, rubber, cotton and copra—this last having already made some progress and having already attracted considerable capital.

Reviewing the advancement made in the Protectorate, Lord Hindlip confesses his surprise on nearing the coast near Mombassa, at finding—instead of the arid waste he had seen passing through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea and along the Somaliland Coast from Guardafui or the bare hills on the South African coast—cocoanut trees growing in profusion, while at Mombassa and other old Portuguese posts, mango trees are fairly plentiful. The whole Coast is covered with green trees and vegetation. The Coast belt for a distance inland of some twenty miles is rich and is suitable for the cultivation of such tropical products as rubber, cocoanuts, fibres and cotton. In German East Africa, on similar land, planters, equipped with thoroughly scientific knowledge have been planting rubber and sisal. There the country along the Tana river presents great possibilities in the way of products of a tropical nature, including cotton, and in many respects the country is said to possess similar characteristics to that along the Nile. The Sotik and Lumbwa country presents the most suitable grazing land, and by far the finest cattle in the Protectorate comes from the Sotik. The country on the south-west slope of the Mau escarpment, before the Sotik country proper is reached, is described by Lord Hindlip as more unlike Africa than anything he has ever seen or heard of. It is a wooded country at an elevation of somewhere between seven and eight thousand feet, with large open clearings some thousands of acres in extent and with belts of trees, generally on each side of clear streams. The country is very well watered and is the finest grazing-ground for cattle in the whole country. In the Kikuyu country land has been taken up to a large extent, but not much yet has been achieved in the way of its development, a railway between Naiorobi and Fort Hall being badly wanted. Labour in Kikuyu is cheap and plentiful, though indifferent in quality, the price paid being from six to eight shillings a month including food. It is described as a country where the comparatively small farmer will do better than in other parts, owing chiefly to the number of streams and the soil which is more suitable for cultivation than for grazing. Cotton, coffee, fibres, including ramie, and the wild banana grow and could be produced in large quantities if communications were improved. We shall hear more of its attractions for the Anglo-Indian by and bye. They seem to be both strong and numerous.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

The famine-stricken regions of China are rapidly going from bad to worse and the latest news relates an appalling state of affairs in the country which has its disasters on such a large scale and says so little about them. The extent of the country affected would appear to be bounded on the South by a line drawn from the sea through Huaian and along the Huai River in North Anhui. Early in December it was announced that there was great scarcity here but no actual starvation, but the whole aspect of affairs, as prophesied by those on the spot at the time, has changed. On the West the famine district is bounded roughly by a line from Pochu to Kweitch, on the East by the sea and on the North by a line from the Eastern corner of Hunan and Shantung to the sea. The worst famine has been prevailing in the centre of this area. With regard to the population affected all estimates of this nature in China are necessarily very inaccurate. The first figures given by the missionaries in the district stated that something like ten million people would be more or less affected, but it is not probable that even a moiety of these will come to starvation. From the size of the district outlined, however, which may fairly be put down at forty thousand square miles, this estimate of the population does not seem excessive as there are between twenty and thirty walled cities in the area, besides the scattered country population. H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang who has evinced deep interest in the unfortunate people, considered that four million people are involved in the stricken districts and at least eight hundred thousand were said to have sought relief by the middle of last month. The news comes that the Mansion House has not, after all, opened a relief fund; but even were it to do so, it could do little more than affect a handful of the sufferers. The approximate cost of keeping these people alive can be calculated from the Shantung famine when ten cash or about a farthing sufficed. Now, that sum will probably be trebled and, with an estimate of three hundred thousand destitute, it would need nearly £1,000 per day to feed them, and this makes no allowance for those in other parts of the famine area. The outbreak of small-pox at Tsingkiangpu was forecasted on account of the ill-kept condition of the refugees' camp. It is to be hoped that the scourge will not be spread broadcast by the breaking up of the camp. Relief works seem to be practically non-existent and the utilisation of any foreign assistance that may be granted will be a matter of the greatest difficulty, especially as the chief means of communication are more or less sealed in the winter.

DISCOVERIES IN RUBBER.

In the race for cheapness important facts are often overlooked and so it has been in Ceylon, where the great endeavour has been to reduce the freight to Europe. Recently Dr. Willis made a suggestion at the Rubber Exhibition which has been followed up and proves that it is even profitable to ship wet instead of desiccated rubber. A consignment of blocks of rubber prepared from wet biscuits was sent to London and it sold for five shillings and six pence per pound and taking into account the additional moisture in the block rubber in question the price represents four pence per pound more than most of the other plantation prices. The experiment was carried out on the Culloden Estate and the details should prove of value to those parts of India, where rubber cultivation is being fostered. The ordinary collection of estate latex was taken, and something like 2 cwts of moisture-retained rubber was turned out, half of which was sent home and the other half kept in Ceylon. After the usual straining and addition of acetic acid the latex, saturated with creosote, was put into a Michie-Gollege machine, and, immediately on coagulating, it was cut into strips—instead of into worms—and the strips, were put into the hydraulic press in use in the Culloden factory, where they remained from two to three hours. The whole process from the straining of the latex to the production of the blocks occupied less than five hours. The quantity of moisture in the usually-prepared Ceylon rubber is 6 per cent. The quantity in this special rubber was 9 per cent, with 3 per cent of proteid matter against the usual 2 per cent. Not only does this mean that eight pounds of Ceylon rubber as hitherto exported, will make equal to ten pounds and consequently one-fifth more in price, but it also means that a great part of the present lengthy process will be obviated, that the huge drying spaces are unnecessary and that the plantations will be saved the expense of erecting new sheds for this purpose. A series of experiments will now be conducted by Dr. Willis and Mr. Kelway Bamber, the two chief experts in Ceylon, to determine the right quantity of moisture and also the right quantity of creosote. The Brazillian fine hard Para contains 20 per cent, and between 9 and 20 per cent, there is a great margin. Five per cent of moisture may prove sufficient; or 15 or 20 per cent. may be found preferable. All that is known at present is that some considerable percentage of moisture is good. This also necessitates creosote. When these points have been determined Dr. Willis hopes that the 3d. per lb. advance, which he considered as already assured, will be doubled; and even then plantation prices will only compare as equal with fine hard Para, so that he does not consider that he is expecting too much.

AN OLD THEATRICAL PROBLEM.

THE papers by the mail show that despite Christmas festivities the controversy raised by Mrs. D'Oyley Carte on the subject of queues at the pit-doors of theatres is still prominent. The most curious part is that the queue system was born at the Savoy and, despite much initial opposition and ridicule, has become one of the evening features of many of the West End streets. For Bombay theatre-goers, the subjects is of purely academic interest, but to Londoners it is really pressing whether or not the pittite is to be allowed the privilege of reserving his place in the long line, which has kept its weary vigil, by the aid of a District Messenger boy. Mrs. Carte's attitude in refusing to allow places to be reserved in such a way has found many supporters amongst regular pit patrons, but the professional pittite is a person who seems to regard waiting, often in great discomfort, as part of the real enjoyment of the theatre. He proudly announces having waited for six, or ten, or twelve hours outside a door to witness some particular performance quite regardless of the fact that, in general, his enthusiasm has ceased to be for theatrical matters and has become part of the equipment of the local notoriety hunter. The objectors to the substitute system also seem to ignore the fact that many of those who employ the messenger boys do so not only to escape a long and unnecessary wait in a standing queue, but also because, for business reasons, they cannot give up the time that is required to wait in person. No doubt it is often annoying to those who have arrived reasonably early to find a long row in front of them, but with equal reason might a belated arrival complain of the man with a speedier cab who arrives just before him and purchases the last seats in the Stalls. Mrs. Carte's action raises a far more difficult question than the morality of employing subtitutes to do the waiting. It brings up the old query, "should pit seats be reserved?" and, although this has, up to now, been strongly opened by the members of the two theatre-goers' clubs, it is probable that this may result if the substitutes are generally barred. When one considers the variable climate of England, it is obvious that two hours waiting, in the wet and cold it may be, is not the best preparation for an evening's enjoyment. The theatre, though it has done enormous good, is, after all, a place of amusement more than of instruction and waiting at the pit door in quite unnecessary fashion is distinctly an example of taking pleasures sadly.

HIS Excellency the Governor proceeds to Poona to-morrow on a brief visit to the manœuvres.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI will embark on board the Mail steamer on Saturday next from the Ballard Pier.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Gisela," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. A. Tosh to act as Agent at the Surat Branch vice Mr. S. T. Hutcheson transferred to Sukkur.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant, arrived at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, left Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

DURING the week ending January 15, the number of chests of opium removed from Warehouse in Bombay was 31, of which one was shipped to Zanzibar, fifteen were purchased by the farmer at Ahmedabad, 1 by the farmer at Vala, 5 by the farmer at Junagadh, 7 by the farmer at Poona and 2 by the farmer at Nasik. During the week, 5 chests were imported from Indore.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, in his address at Westbourne Park Chapel, gave an account of a visit which he and Mr. Haldane paid to Mr. George Meredith at his Surrey home. "I was sorry I am not a shorthand writer," said the President of the Board of Trade, "for Mr. Meredith simply talked brilliant epigrams all the time. He told us of a holiday he spent in Cumberland, where he met a man with a voice so loud that Mr. Meredith discovered, as he described it, that he could "talk down the tunnels."

A HANOVER civil servant having been transferred to a new post, three weeks were spent in an audit of his accounts, and it was found that a halfpenny was due to him. He has been notified, the "Mail" Berlin correspondent says, to present himself at his former post, the railway journey costing twelve shillings. If he does not come, the money will be sent him by postal order, but it will cost him three-farthings to receive the remittance. If he declines to receive it the money will be returned to the point of despatch.

THE new Channel Tunnel Bill recalls the speech with which Lord Randolph Churchill laughed out the project when it was last before Parliament. He described the Cabinet as sitting round a button connected with an electric wire in contact with a mine at the Dover end. The culminating picture—which, however, the *Manchester Guardian* says, he forgot to make public amid the storms of laughter—was meant to be of Mr. W. H. Smith rising solemnly with the words. "I move that the button be now pressed."

THE question of the pay of the postmen of Bombay is not yet ended. Through a printer's omission it was made to appear in one columns that the Presidency Postmaster had granted a new scale. The demands of the men were that the pay should be raised from Rs. 14, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 to Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Readers more. This was considered unreasonable and the applicants subsequently reduced their request to Rs. 15, Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, Upon this this being done, they were told that the matter would be put forward for early consideration but they have not yet been granted the increase as the omission of a few word would make it appear.

MR. HERBERT WRIGHT Controller of the Peradeniya Experiment Station, has a year's leave from Ceylon; but, says a Ceylon contemporary, he may take up his appointment in India in about nine months time. "He is to be Economic Botanist in one of the nine Provincial appointments in India, but which one is not yet known. Mr. Wright assumed duties in March 1902, but before that was scientific Assistant to the Director of the Ceylon Royal Botanic Gardens from 1900. He is recognised as a most assiduous worker, and he has produced standard works on rubber and cocoa which have enhanced his reputation. He will be much missed in the Colony in a variety of ways."

ANOTHER rival to the cotton-growing industry of India is beginning to loom large. The Japanese in Korea are sparing no effort to extend the area under cotton in that Peninsula, and owing to the efforts of the Japanese Cotton-Growers' Association the cultivation of cotton in Korea is rapidly extending. The Association is sending three experts to Korea, and definite steps will be taken towards the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton, putting land under cultivation. The astute business minds of the Japanese are already contemplating a serious competition with the cotton of Broach and the Central Provinces, and, if Korea proves as suitable to the purpose as is now believed by them, it will not be long before this competition makes itself felt.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

CURIOSITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE.

BY

HENRY W. LUCY

("*Toby, M.P.*" of "*Punch.*")

There is nothing the House of Commons guards with more jealous care than its ancient privileges. It is sad to reflect that in asserting them it invariably places itself in a ridiculous position. That is doubtless due to the fact that privileges are anachronisms. So recently as the time of Dr. Johnson the reporting of Parliamentary proceedings was a breach of privilege sharply treated. Johnson, having undertaken to make such report for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was obliged to veil his narrative under a fictitious form, and a fanciful title. To-day elaborate preparations, the cost of which figure yearly in the votes, are made for the accommodation in both Houses of Parliament of representatives of the Press. Yet to this day there remains unrepealed among the Standing Orders one declaring it a high misdemeanour to publish an account of proceedings.

Very early in the career of the historiographer of Parliament I myself was nearly cut off by the operation of this ancient ordinance. In the early Seventies there was in the House of Commons a fussy Ulster Member named Charles Lewis. In the articles entitled 'Under the Cloak,' then running in the newly created *World*, I freely descanted on Mr. Lewis's manner, his persistency, his blatancy, his vanity. Such freedom of commentary upon Hon. Members is common enough now, part of the stock in trade of every daily and weekly journal publishing Parliamentary sketches. It was now in the early days of Edmund Yates's *magnum opus* and attracted some attention.

The joyousness with which the personal references were read in the House of Commons aggravated Mr. Lewis' discontent. He saw in it a breach of privilege and consulted the Ministerial Whips as to the measure of support he might expect if he moved to have the culprit brought that to the Bar of the House. The reception of his project met with was so chilling a reception that he dropped it in that form. Carrying it out in another, he brought an action for libel against the *World* but was not any more successful. Lord Coleridge, recently appointed Lord Chief Justice, before whom the case came on a preliminary issue, ruled that therefore was no libel in the articles, and Charles Lewis temporarily subsided.

AN AWKWARD WEAPON.

But the opportunity of coming well to the front in charge of a breach of privilege case was irresistible for the Member for Londonderry. In this same session of 1875 a Select Committee was sitting to investigate the question of Foreign Loans, then much to the fore in connection with the late Baron Grant and other enterprising financiers. The *Times* and the *Daily News*, in the ordinary course of business, daily printed reports of the proceedings. That was clearly a breach of privilege, Select Committees being an integral part of the House itself. Relying on the fusty Standing Order, Charles Lewis was not this time to be baulked. Citing the reports, he moved that the printers of the papers be brought to the Bar of the House.

Disraeli, then Premier, was at pains to dissuade his nominal follower. It would have been easier to induce a hungry dog to give up a toothsome bone. The printers accordingly appeared at the Bar, and, after some embarrassing proceedings, in which the dignity of the House sorely suffered, they were begged to be good enough to go away. Which they regretfully did, having looked forward to the enjoyment of the distinction of at least a night's incarceration in the historic Clock Tower.

The Duke of Devonshire, then, as Lord Hartington, leading the Opposition, was so impressed with the absurdity of the situation that he submitted a series of resolutions designed to place the relation of parliament and the Press upon a less grotesque footing than they stood by reason of the unrepealed Standing Order passed in Stuart times. Dizzy declined to deal with the matter. A whole sitting was occupied in acrimonious debate, partly carried on with closed doors. Entering into the spirit of the thing an Irish member invoked another absurdity among the Standing Orders. He "spied strangers," and straightway the Press Gallery in common with those alloted to strangers, was cleared.

So recently as the Eighties privilege was invoked to prevent a duel between two Irish Members. One was Mr. O'Kelly, sometime War Correspondent of a London morning paper. The other was Mr. McCoan, a gentleman who tempered the possession of an Irish seat with independence of the iron rule of Mr. Parnell. This condition of things was exasperated by his abstaining from voting against a motion for the suspension of O'Kelly who had interrupted Forster, then Chief Secretary, with the statement thrice repeated, "You lie!" O'Kelly having in a speech to his constituents commented on this so-called desertion, McCoan demanded retraction and full apology. He received the lofty reply: "Mr. O'Brien is authorised to act for me. I request that you will communicate with him and refer him to some gentleman authorised to act for you."

A DUEL AND A REPRIMAND.

Here was something worse than flat burglary. McCoan was evidently to be shot—at least shot at on sight. He hurried down to the House, made his plaint, and the truculent O'Kelly was, by resolution of the House, ordered to attend in his place on the following day. O'Kelly came down naughtily defiant. The house, he protested, was travelling outside its proper jurisdiction by interfering in the matter, one purely personal, which, he added amid irreverent laughter, "touches my own dignity." As usual, the House having been dragged into this quandary, was chiefly anxious to get out of it. By persuasion, in which Gladstone joined, O'Kelly was induced to say that since McCoan had thrown himself on the protection of the House the matter might be considered at an end. This contemptuous overture was eagerly seized upon, the subject dropped, and the House got to business.

A later ebullition of the question of privilege was made memorable by a "tour de force" of Mr. Arthur Peel, then Speaker. A Select Committee dealing with a Bill promoted by the Cambrian Railway Co. called as a witness a station-master in the service of the Company. His evidence being embarrassingly frank, he was, on returning home, dismissed from his post. This, as interfering with the free action of the Select Committee, was denounced as a breach of privilege. Order was accordingly issued that the Directors should present themselves at the Bar of the House.

It chanced that one, John William Maclure, familiarly known at Manchester and Westminster as John William, was Member for a division of Lancashire. That circumstance was of itself sufficient to add fun to the inevitable part. John William was one of the characters of the House.

Amongst other peculiarities, he had a rooted belief in the efficacy of a ante-prandial glass of sherry. He not only took it himself but was the hospitable cause of others sharing in the medicament. There was a story current that, meeting the Bishop of Manchester in the Lobby at the consecrated sherry hour, he linked arms with the prelate, led him to the bar then in the corner of the gallery, and ordered "two sherries." That was, of course, a fable, one of many good-humouredly circulated at the expense of John William.

FARCE OR TRAGEDY.

When the charge of privilege came on, his fellow directors, in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, stood trembling at the Bar. John William, as a Member of the House, was permitted to stand up in his place below the gangway. The spectacle of the massive figure, decently dressed in black, with a carefully cultivated look of penitence, on a rubicund countenance convulsed the House with laughter. Amid renewed bursts of merriment resulution was submitted and carried that the peccant directors should be reprimanded from the Chair.

It was a minor, but a striking triumph in Mr. Peel's career that, by the mere force of his personality, he transformed the farce into resemblance of a tragedy. There was something terrible in his mien, something awful in his voice as, standing up, he brought his observations to a conclusion by the declaration "the House has ordered me to reprimand you." The two directors standing at the Bar were led forth in a limp condition, whilst John

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William sat back in his seat comparatively pallid in countenance.

The only time within my recollection when a breach of privilege case was conducted with anything approaching dignity happened in connection with the letter forged by Pigott and purporting to be written by Parnell. At the opening of the Session of 1890 Harcourt moved that this letter, published in *The Times* was "a forged and scandalous libel and a breach of the privilege of the House." The eminence of the Member moving, combined with the gravity of the situation, vested the occasion with rare, perhaps unique solemnity. Brought on on the first night of the Address, it occupied the whole of the Sitting. The Government got out of the difficulty by carrying an amendment which precluded the appearance at the Bar of the newspaper printers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Further Discussion on the Budget.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

Discussion was continued on the Municipal Budget Estimates, the consideration of which was postponed on the last occasion.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was afraid that the water-tax and other taxes were on the increase. In support of his statement, he quoted the different rates levied by the Municipality during different periods. He was of opinion that a reduction in the expenditure, during the year under consideration, was necessary.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha remarked that the assessment on property had been steadily on the increase in Bombay.

The two Railway companies escaped the payment of taxation and the present Assessor deserved credit for making them pay something like one lakh of rupees every year. He denied that the present Budget was a "Prosperity Budget." He thought that Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola would have done well to be less glowing and less optimistic in his prophecy. If he had confined himself to facts he would have seen that their Municipality was not in such a prosperous condition as he had described.

Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia said that there was no doubt that the Budget as presented by the Municipal Commissioner and revised by the Standing Committee might be considered as a "Prosperity Budget" and that most of the items had shown an increase in the revenue, which was quite satisfactory. Considering this, it was quite proper that there should be some reduction of taxation. Mr. Rahimtoola had a chance of distinguishing himself, which he had thrown away, and he had proved a total failure. (Laughter). The Budget as presented by the Commissioner did not reveal any financial genius, but still it was a good Budget. The Commissioner was quite right in recommending the abolition of the obnoxious

TAX ON CYCLES,

which brought in a paltry sum of revenue to the Municipality. Another tax which the Commissioner wanted to abolish was the tax on beer. The object of taxation was to get large sums of money into their pocket. It was right that taxes, which brought in small sums, and the advantage thereof was disproportionate to the amount of trouble and worry, should be abolished. He thought the Commissioner was on sound lines when he recommended the abolition of these obnoxious and petty taxes. Another thing which the Commissioner recommended was a small reduction in the water-tax charged to the Industry. The reduction proposed was so small that he was surprised at the offer, made and still more was he surprised that the Standing Committee rejected the recommendation. He thought that it was rejected only by a casting vote of the Chairman. What was it that it was proposed to give back to the Industry? It was only a small sum of twenty, thousand a year. Mr. Harvey alone recognised that the industry had a good claim upon the Municipality. Mr. Sheppard had recommended the slight reduction in order to show his sympathy towards the industry than for anything else. The water-tax charged to the people was three annas; but that levied against the mill-owners was ten annas. This was unfair to the mills and the Commissioner showed his sympathy with them. It was not the mill-industry which would be much benefited by the reduction, but the reduction would certainly benefit such industries as suffered owing to the heavy water-tax. Every Municipality in India, and he might say all over the world, afforded the special facilities to the indigenous industries by supplying them water at a cheap rate. How did they expect to progress if they did not give any encouragement to the Industry? They were starving the house-owners, and the industry without water, and even when an outbrak of fire occurred they heard a similar cry about the

SCARCITY OF WATER.

Why not supplement the water supply by duplicating the Tanas? In Bombay the rents of properties had increased, and this had benefited the house-owners, whom the Corporation was making a present of four to five lakhs of rupees. Now, who was it that had brought about the prosperity of the Municipality? It was the Industry and Commerce and the people who had contributed to their prosperity. What the Standing Committee and its Chairman done to increase their prosperity? Nothing what ever. What relief the Commissioner proposed to give to the Industry was taken away by the Standing Committee and its Chairman, who gave his casting vote against it. He did not think that they were making judicious use of the surplus. The Commissioner proposed to benefit the Industry in a paltry sort of way, and he was credited with financial genius; but even the Budget of the "financial genius" was improved upon by the Standing Committee by throwing away his modest recommendation for reduction of the water-tax on the industry. It was most distressing to him to hear the remarks of Mr. Rahimtools Whatever surplus they had, they ought to utilise it for the benefit of the public at large. They were starving their Technical Institution. They ought to contribute more to the Joint Schools Committee for spreading primary education in Bombay. He might say again that Mr. Sheppard was on sound lines when he recommended the reduction of the water-tax, but the Standing Committee and its Chairman were on unsound lines. Mr. Rahimtoola talked of a higher position for Mr. Sheppard for showing financial genius, but what was in store for the Chairman of the Standing Committee, who had improved upon his Budget? (Laughter) In conclusion, he said that the water-tax levied on Industry should be reduced by five annas, and the Industry which was the prime factor in contributing to the prosperity of the Municipality should be given as much encouragement as was legitimately possible.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney said that the claim on water for domestic purposes must precede the claim of Industry. The question was whether they could afford to give more water to the Industry by starving house-owners? In his opinion, domestic purposes must come before the Industry.

Mr. Rahimtoolla in reply said that he had not expected any abuse from Mr. Jamshedji Wadia for doing his duty.

Mr. Rahimtoola having made his reply, the consideration of the Budget, item by item, was then proceeded with.

The Corporation then adjourned.

IN Coorg, lantana has increased to such an alarming extent as to be in no small degree a menace to the prosperity of the Province. On the other hand, Dr. Lehmann tells us that a sample of lantana he analysed contained 13½ per cent. of water soluble potash, which makes it a valuable manure, especially for worn out land. It would appear, then, that ryots would do well to encourage the growth of lantana on waste lands near their fields; but it is a different matter, of course, when the shrub encroaches on commons, grazing grounds, high roads, etc. In these cases where lantana is a nuisance trial might be made of the methods to get rid of it adopted with great success in Hawaii some years ago. Lantana-destroying insects, or rather insects which feed on the seed, unripe berry, flower, bud and shoot of lantana, wese imported from Mexico, and these are said so to check the spread of the plant as to make its confineuent within certain limits an easy matter. It is not, however, explained to what these insects turn their attention when they have done with the lantana!

THE JAMAICAN EARTHQUAKE.

SIR A. JONES' PARTY SAFE.

Three Millions Damage.

SIR J. FERGUSSON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE FEARED.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The latest dispatches state that all of Sir Alfred Jones' party have been saved.

Forty soldiers were killed in the Military Camp Hospital.

Many structures in the poorer part of Kingston collapsed at the first shock. Fires started along the wharves, where the wreckage of the freight sheds offered immediate fuel. The clogging of the streets caused considerable confusion and panic. The flames along the water-front made considerable headway before effective work was started, and succeeding shocks toppled down the weakened walls.

Sir A. Swettenham and Sir A. Jones took immediate steps to allay the panic, and start the work of rescuing the injured people.

Steady streams of refugees marched to the hills in an orderly procession and no ruffianism occurred.

The Colonial Bank was gutted, but the vaults and the books are safe.

A CITY OF SMOULDERING ASHES.

LATER.

A despatch from Kingston, dated the 16th, states that all the houses within a radius of ten miles have been injured, and almost every house in the city has been destroyed.

The fire which broke out after the earthquake, completed the destruction of the city.

The business section of Kingston is a heap of smouldering ashes.

Four hundred people were killed and over a thousand were injured. The churches, public offices and hotels are all gone. A number of prominent merchants and professional men have been killed.

Forty-five invalid soldiers perished in the Military Hospital.

Lord Elgin has telegraphed to Sir A. Swettenham expressing the horror felt by their Majesties at the terrible catastrophe, together with their deep sympathy. Lord Elgin has also telegraphed on behalf of himself and the Government, an expression of deep sympathy.

NATIVE POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The earthquake at Kingston occurred absolutely without warning. The weather was warm and the sky clondless. The people were indoors or lounging on the piazzas. Suddenly there was a quivering blow, followed by an instant of suspense and then a succession of sharp shocks, bringing down the tottering buildings.

The population rushed to the racecourse and to the hills where they remain in a state of panic. Black preachers are exhorting the people to repentance.

The work of rescue devolves chiefly on the white community, the terrified negroes refusing to work. The weather is fortunately dry, but an epidemic of fever is feared owing to the destruction of the water supply. The American Navy and War Departments are hurrying up food and medical supplies from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

OVER A MILLION SUPPOSED KILLED.

LATER.

Sir James Fergusson was instantly killed in the collapse of the Myrtlebank Hotel. A big new hotel at Constant Springs was undamaged.

The telegrams from the scene of disaster are all undated, thus causing confusion. There are great discrepancies in the estimates of the damage.

Thomas reports an estimate that a thousand people were killed. Many thousands have been rendered homeless.

A famine is imminent. Money is useless. Provisions are needed most urgently. One estimate of the damage is three million sterling. Most of the British Insurance Companies are represented in Kingston, but an earthquake clause exempts them from liability. The Marine underwriters are probably the chief sufferers as the stones and wharves were chiefly covered in London.

Three shocks occurred within fifteen seconds.

The American Battleships "Missouri" and "Indian" and the supply vessels "Celtic" and "Glacier" have been ordered to hasten to Kingston.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Trade Convention Ratified.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Ottawa House of Commons has passed a Bill ratifying a Trade Convention between Canada and Japan. Sir Wilfrid Laurier reminded a Columbian Member that Japan must be treated as a civilized nation and as the Ally of Great Britain.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Sir F. Lugard's Successor.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Sir E. P. C. Girouard has been appointed, temporary, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria in succession to Sir F. Lugard.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, son of the Hon. Desire Girouard a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was born in Montreal in 1867 and entered the army twenty one years later. He served in the Dongola Expeditionary Force of 1896, being mentioned in Despatches, granted the brevet rank of Major and gaining the D. S. O. with the British Medal and the Khedive's medal with two clasps. In the following year he was in the Nile Expedition, again being mentioned in Despatches and gaining another clasp. He had previously had five years' experience of railway work at Woolwich Arsenal and in 1896 was appointed President of the Egyptian Railway Board, for his work on which he received the decoration of the 2nd Class Médjidie. During the South African War (1899-1902) he was Director of Railways in South Africa, being again mentioned in Despatches and doing work which gained him his K. C. M. G. From that position he went to be Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He has published a book entitled "History of the Railways during the War in South Africa" and it is probably his knowledge of railway matters, so prominent a need of West Africa, that has gained for him his present appointment.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

THOUSANDS DOOMED.

Outbreak of Small-Pox in a Famine Camp.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The announcement of the opening of a Mansion House Fund for the China Famine Relief is untrue. It was based on a misleading newspaper paragraph.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at Shanghai states that owing to an outbreak of small-pox, the famine camp at Tsingkiangpu has been broken up, and three hundred thousand destitutes are proceeding homewards. Terrible scenes are witnessed.

It is estimated that a quarter of a million are doomed in Tsingkiangpu alone. Four hundred thousand will probably perish at Antung where every house visited was found to contain the dead and dying.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Episcopal Conference Convened.

PRIESTS' PENSIONS TO BE CONTINUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The French Episcopate has assembled in order to consider their general policy, and will advise the Pope of their views.

M. Briand announced in the Chamber yesterday that the pensions and allowances to aged priests will be continued.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

Charges of Immorality Refuted.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

An Ottawa dispatch states that Sir Wilfred Laurier, in reply to a Deputation, announced that the charges of immorality which have been brought against the Hindus in British Columbia are unfounded.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. Haldane's Opposition.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Mr. Haldane has formally announced his dissent from the Channel Tunnel Bill.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The death is announced of Alfred Shaw, the Cricketer.

PESHAWAR POISONING CASE.

Alleged Outcome of a Family Feud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

The Peshawar correspondent to the *Pioneer* writes:—It is stated that a feud has existed for some time between the families of Gul Said, a sepoy in the 59th Scinde Rifles, and of Didar Khan a Sowar in the 22nd Cavalry now stationed at Kohat. Both the parties come from Dara, a village in the Mardan district, where the enmity is said to have arisen through the murder of a relative of Gul Said by some member of Didar Khan's family. Be this as it may, Didar Khan recently paid a visit to Peshawar where the 59th Scinde Rifles are now stationed and was invited by Gul Said to put up with him in the regimental lines which he did. What motive may have actuated Gul Said in giving this invitation, is not known. However, on the night of the 10th instant, after the evening meal had been finished, Gul Said is alleged to have produced some milk and sweetmeats which are believed to have contained arsenic, with which he regaled Didar Khan and Firdos, another sepoy in his own regiment. During the night both the latter were taken violently ill. Didar Khan died the same night, after accusing Gul Said of having poisoned him, while Firdos was taken to the Regimental Hospital where he expired at 8 a. m. next morning. Firdos made no statement of any kind before his death and, as far as can be ascertained, was not on bad terms with Gul Said.

Gul Said has been arrested and the investigation of the case is in progress.

CHINESE IMPERIAL EDICT.

Eastern and Western Learning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

Reuter's Pekin Correspondent learns, says the London Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, that an Imperial Edict declares that the old Chinese learning is the foundation of National Education and that Western learning is only an auxiliary.

CHINA-TIBET RAILWAY.

Opening Towns to Foreign Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London the 16th of January, states that the *Morning Post's* Shanghai Correspondent has it that the Viceroy of Szechuan has been ordered to confer with the Chinese Resident in Tibet regarding the financing of a Railway from Szechuan to Tibet. It has been decided to open certain towns in Tibet to foreign trade.

ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 17.

THE Maharaja of Mysore has accepted the proposal of the Bangalore citizens to present an Address to him at the Lal Bagh expressing appreciation of the great honour done to him by his recent elevation to the G.C.S.I.

The date for the presentation of the Address will be fixed after the Maharaja's arrival here.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

RECEPTION AT CAWNPORE.

Visit to the Muir Mills.

A GORGEOUS RESTING PLACE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP CAWNPORE, JANUARY 17.

Punctually at 9 this morning His Highness the Amir's Special steamed slowly into the Station and was drawn up at the level crossing where a dais, over which was thrown a red cloth, was erected for his reception. On alighting from his carriage, followed by his Sirdar and personal suite, His Highness clad in nigrey Jodhpore suite and wearing a black Astrakhan cap, was received by Mr. MacCullum Wright, the Collector. The District Judge, Mr. William Tudball, and the Officer Commanding the Station were the only officials to whom the Amir was introduced.

The party, under an escort formed by the A and B Troops of the United Provinces Light Horse proceeded in procession up the Mall which was most gaily decorated in bunting, the road being densely packed with spectators. His Highness with a courtly mien acknowledged the public greeting. The entire route of the procession bore many elegant devices of welcome. The triumphal arch of welcome to His Highness the Amir, K.G.C.B. and the Persian device "*Estra Moshe Siraj-ul-Millat Vaddin Amir Afghanistan*," interpreted meaning "Light of Religion and Imam of Afghanistan, and the smaller Persian device *Hur Kadam Mobarak*" interpreted meaning "Every step. Welcome", displayed on lamp posts throughout the route, being most effective and evoking the Amir's smiling acknowledgment. The cavalcade, *pro* seeding *via* the Grand Parade Road, drove straight to the Woollen Mills, over the entrance of which a triumphal arch of welcome greeted His Highness while in the inner court-yard a red banner with the device "Lalimli welcomes Your Majesty" await gently in the breeze. The entire Mill buildings were beautifully decorated. On entering the Mill compound His Highness escorted by the Hon'ble Mr. McRobert was conducted over the factory where His Highness was greatly interested in all he saw, including the manipulation of raw fabric into manufactured articles, regarding the excellent workmanship of which the Amir complimented Mr. McRobert.

The departure from the Woollen Mills was made in motor cars, the Amir being driven in Lord Kitchener's car driven by Captain Jenkins, R. E. Throughout the visit of the Amir at the Woollen Mills the Clock Tower bells rung out a joyous welcome to His Highness. The procession then wended its way to the Muir Mills where, however, owing to conservative restrictions the Press was excluded, depriving the representatives of the privilege of viewing the proceedings.

AN ARTISTIC CAMP.

On leaving the Muir Mills the procession proceeded to His Highness the Amir's Camp which has been laid out with mathematical precision in the Green Park, which has been transformed into a perfect bower, resplendent with palms and exotics, the entrance exhibiting a magnificent triumphal arch of welcome. The reception tent was most beautifully decorated and furnished. Most careful attention to details for His Highness the Amir's comfort is noticeable in the retiring tent in which am elaborately mounted bedstead is placed for the Amir.

For the excellent arrangements visible in the Amir's Camp special thanks are due to Mr. McCallam Wright the Collector, Mr. Moor the Municipal Secretary and other officials who have been unremitting and untiring in their efforts to make His Highness' surroundings perfectly happy, while Hafiz Mohammed Halim who kindly placed all the elegant furniture at the Amir's disposal, and the Victoria Mills who generously lent all the tents for the Amir's Camp deserves special thanks for thus ably assisting the authorities to make the Amir's visit a perfect success.

After breakfast the Amir and Sardars, accompanied by the principal officials, started on a visit to Cooper Allen's Factory, the large and spacious compound of which was decorated with most elegant taste, of which the triumphal arches of welcome were a special feature of the decorations. On arrival at the factory the Amir was received by Messrs. Ledgard and Allen who conducted the Amir over the various departments of their extensive establishments. Here he evinced the greatest interest in interesting operations, raised a practical insight into the enormous valume of boot and shoe manufacturer and the turning out of military equipment and accoutrement. A large number of exhibits specially arranged for the Amir inspection claiminghis ?

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Braunfelds made a motion that the Corporation do present, in a silver casket, an Address of Welcome to the Amir, and a Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

TEMPLE DIAMONDSTOLEN.

Thief Profits by an Earthquake.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

Mr. James Sanders, C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Fyzabad, has just disposed of a Criminal Appeal which reveals a curious history of Burmese diamond. It appears that a pagoda in Burma had on its steeple a valuable diamond, 28 carats in weight, which used to glisten afar on moonless nights. Some three years ago this diamond was missed, and the prosecution alleged that the diamond had been loosened by an earthquake and had fallen to the ground.

The case for the prosecution was that the diamond in question had been got hold of by one Matapuljan who was a Native of the Sultanpur District and who had been employed in the pagoda in question as a *Durwan*. The diamond was subsequently brought to Sultanpur and there alleged to have changed hands, being sold to one Beharilal, a jeweller of Allahabad and one Prashadilal of Sultanpur in partnership for Rs 1,600. The diamond then found its way to Lucknow being sold there to a jeweller and finally to Bombay where it was cut and clipped to be fitted into some ornament.

Beharilal and Prasadilal were prosecuted at Sultanpur for having received stolen property knowing it to be stolen, and Matapuljan made a statement incriminating them, which he subsequently retracted. Mr. D. L. Johnston, C. S., who tried the case held that the diamond traced in Bombay had been identified to be the diamond missing from the pagoda in Burma and sentenced both the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 each.

After hearing Sir Walter Colvin for Beharilal and Mr. F. D. Lincoln for Prashadilal the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad found no cause for interfering and affirmed the convictions and the sentences of imprisonment and fine.

THE INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

One of the Accused Sentenced to Five Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16

The Insurance fraud case was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against Bhogwandin Panday, and he was discharged. His Lordship sentenced Benarsi Das to five years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence of a gross fraud that he attempted to commit after most elaborate preparation. His Lordship could not conceal from himself the fact that the prisoner had tried to corrupt his son and another man who at the time was a stranger to him.

BENARES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Establishment of a Banking and Trading Concern.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 17.

A movement has been set on foot at Benares to establish a Co-operative Banking and Trading Society. The want of an institution, whence loans may be obtained by the ordinary classes of the public at moderate rates of interest and genuine articles purchased at fixed prices, was more keenly felt at Benares than anywhere else. The project now floated will not only supply that want, but afford substantial return on capital invested. The value of shares has been placed at Rs. 5 only and no one person will be allowed to hold more than 200 shares.

A meeting will be held on the 2nd of February under the presidency of the Officiating Commissioner, Benares Division, when the list of shares will be closed and a Board of Directors elected.

The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies of the United Provinces has consented to be present.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Alleged Result of a Fracas.

POONA, JANUARY 17.

On the 7th instant about 2 p. m. the barracks of the detachment of the Connaught Rangers at Kirkee an argument took place between Privates Keane and Mcdonell over the militia. According to eyewitnesses a private soldier Keane struck McDonnell a blow on the right jaw knocking him down on his bed. In falling the man's head dashed against his cot. McDonnell appears to have remained in bed all day and at 7 p. m. and again about 10 p. m. he fell out of the bed he was put back to bed by a soldier in the room each time, but when they went to wake him the next morning McDonnell was found to be dead in his bed.

A post mortem was held by the Military medical authorities who certified that death was caused through a fracture at the skull and hemorrhage of the brain. Keane was arrested and brought to headquarters at Ghorpuri where Military Court of Inquiry was held to inquire into the case, the result of which has not yet been made known.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

One Man and two Bullocks Killed.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP CAWNPORE, JANUARY 17.

An accident occurred here just before the Amir's arrival this morning. A Central and North Western Goods Train, the driver ignoring the signals crashed into line of bullock carts using the bridge crossing. The cars were loaded with hides for the Government Leather factory. Two of the bullock drivers were thrown below onto the river bed one escaping with slight injuries, the other being killed outright, while two bullock pulling carts were killed.

DISTURBANCE AT DTHALA.

Following the Withdrawal of British Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The withdrawal of the British Troops from the Aden Hinterland has been followed up immediately by trouble. Information has been received of disturbances and fighting on the Dthala plateau between the Emir of Dthala and his tribesmen

MINTO FETE FUND.

Presentation by the Calcutta Turf Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The proceeds of the Calcutta Fourth Extra Race Meeting are to be given by the Calcutta Turf Club to the Minto Fete Fund.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BHARA, JANUARY 14.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

In order to attend the Manœuvres Lord Lamington, accompanied by Captain Meynell, A.D.C., left Bombay last night at half past twelve for Kirkee where he arrived at 7-16 this morning. He remains, at Kirkee on Saturday and Sunday, and returns by the train leaving at 12-34 on Sunday night arriving in Bombay at 7-40 on Monday morning.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Result of the Drawing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 17.

The following is the result of the drawing for Murray Cup Football Tournament.

FIRST ROUND.

Oxford Light Infantry *vs.* Durham Light Infantry.

Royal Dragoons—bye.

Battery O., R. H. A.—bye.

Bedford Regiment *vs.* Somerset Light Infantry; South Staffordshire Regiment *vs.* Shropshire Light Infantry; Royal Irish Rifles *vs.* Cameronians; 4th Brigade, R. F. A. *vs.* Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 2nd Rifle Brigade *vs.* Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Northampton Regiment—bye.

Battery, N., R. H. A.—bye.

12th Lancers *vs.* Royal Berks Reggiment A team, Royal Irish Regt. *vs.* Gloucester Regt.

The First round will be played by January 31st and the second round by February 15th.

Eight teams left in after second round will come to Lucknow to play the 3rd and following rounds.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

Lieutenant Duncan of the 33rd Punjabis has been selected for appointment to the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Ireland of the 36th Sikhs has been selected for appointment to the Indian Contingent proceeding to Uganda.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Fagan of the Indian Army is permitted to retire from service with effect from the 15th of February

Captain Biddulph, R.E., Military Works Services, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant Boyd, R. E., Military Works Services, is appointed a Company Officer in the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Macrae, R. E., has been selected for appointment to Railways and is posted to the North-Western Railway.

HARRISON ROAD MURDER.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The trial of the four persons accused for what is known as the Harrison Road Murder, commenced yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sinha, Standing Counsel, dealt with the facts of the case which was adjourned.

LATER.

Harrison road murder case was resumed to-day. The wife of dead man Ghisaranam, who lived in Johurmull's house was first called and cross-examined by Mr. Norton when she made various statements which were at variance with the former evidence and also stated that Johurmull had offered her a bribe of Rs. 10,000. When the woman was released from her long cross-examination Inspector Frisoni went into the box and the statements of the woman and her father made to him directly after the occurrence were placed before the Court. These statements were denied by the woman under cross examination and the Judge now pointed out the fact to the jury that the prosecution stated that she was the only witness who could give any direct evidence on the affairs and that the only corroboration that existed was merely from the conduct of prisoners.

His lordship asked the jury whether they desired to hear further evidence or whether from what they had heard they were of opinion that it was useless to proceed with further evidence.

The Jury unanimously agreed that further evidence would be useless inasmuch as it would not alter their opinion and they acquitted all the four prisoners who were accordingly discharged.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Reorganisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 17,

A scheme for the re-organisation of Madras City Police has been returned after being considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. No details of the scheme, as passed, are yet available, but I understand that in the main favourable consideration has been given to the revised scale of pay for all subordinate grades. The necessary preliminary details are now being worked out by the Commissioner of Police and the Accountant General.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, I. C. S. Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 14th January.

Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, at present on leave to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, *vice* Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. M. Ries, Consular Agent for France and Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden resumed charge of his office, on the 5th December.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, *vice* Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, on return from leave, to be District superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. E. Priestley, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

The services of Lieutenant J. Anderson, I. M. S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

Major W. Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant R. F. S. Beyts.

Major Ayerst is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. Major Ayerst, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

The promotions of the officers named below, *vice* Mr. L. H. Spence promoted to the grade of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, are to take effect from the 22nd November instead of from the 17th October:—

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. H. Luck to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. C. Rolman to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. A. Kelly to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Sholapur and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District *vice* Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders. Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector. With effect from 15th November.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector, Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., reverting. With effect from 8th January.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 2nd March or the date on which he may be relieved in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months and five days.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, B. A., Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, B.A., or pending further orders.

Licenses to solemnise marriages are granted to the following Ministers of the Basel German Evangelical Mission:—

Reverend Julius Spieth, Reverend Karl Tanner, Reverend Karl Volz, Reverend Heinrich Becker, Reverend Devadana Katapur, Reverend Shanta Budigi.

License to grant Certificates of Marriages between Native Christians is granted to Mr. J. B. Hanna of the Irish Presbyterian Mission.

The following appointments are made:—The Reverend H. Mould to be Chaplain of Colaba, the Reverend P. G. Tibbs to be Chaplain of the Camp, Aden, the Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, and to perform in addition the duties of Chaplain of Camp, Aden, from the date of departure of the Reverend H. Mould till the arrival of the Reverend P. G. Tibbs.

Mr. E. H. McDougall, M. A. (Oxon.) Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon), Inspector of European Schools, Bombay and Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough for nine months and eighteen days with effect from the 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. M. F. Major is reappointed a Trustee of the Port of Aden.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Edleston Procter to be Second-Lieutenant, Bombay Light Horse *vice* Reedie transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 30th November.

Thomas Fraser, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps to complete the establishment. Dated 5th December.

Captain John Humphrey resigns his commission in the 33rd Volunteer Rifle Corps. Dated 3rd December.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M. D., I. M. S., has been allowed and extension of furlough for eight months and ten days.

Mr. S. B. Tyabji, passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to the Southern Division.

THE LATE SHAH.

The following telegram of condolence has been transmitted by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to H. M. the Shah of Persia:—"The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay were much grieved to hear the sad news of the death of H. M. Muzaffaruddin Shah and express heart-felt sympathy with H. M. Ali Mirza and the Royal Family.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE TOWN HALL.

Public Ovation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

LAST evening, in the Bombay Town Hall, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji received an ovation which might well fill with pride the heart or excite the envy of the greatest in any land or country. The entertainment to which he was invited was organised by a small reception Committee; but the subscriptions came from people of all classes and nationalities. Many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were present; but the great hall was found too small to accommodate all who attended the entertainment. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings; and all seemed to take a personal pleasure in the opportunity they had of doing honour to India's greatest representative. The western facade of the Town Hall was decorated with banners and bunting, lending it a holiday appearance, and it was illuminated in the evening with many hundreds of lamps, which picked out all the main outlines of the building from top to basement. The interior of the hall was also gaily decorated with bunting and bannerets, waving overhead, and lending a picturesque appearance all round. The Governor's Band was stationed on the organ platform; and a large portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji formed the back ground of it. The girls of the Young Ladies High School and of the Gokuldas Tejpall Schools were conveniently arranged to welcome Mr. Dadabhai, when he came with their songs of native melody. So great was the rush and crush of carriages and pedestrians that Mr. Nolan, the police superintendent of the Fort division, may be complimented on the tact and precision with which his plans for the maintenance of public order in the street were carried out.

The arrival at 5-20 p.m. of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the steps of the Town Hall, in motor car, with his daughter and grand-daughter and Mr. R. D. Tata, was the signal for peals of cheers which resounded from one end of the building to the other, and were taken up by the vast assemblage in the body of the hall. All present rose to their feet, almost involuntarily, to offer their tribute of esteem and admiration; and the Band struck up an appropriate tune, followed anon by a lovely song of welcome, which was sung in chorus by the Parsi girls of Mr. Dadabhai Pestonjee Master's High School, Escorted by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Majmudar, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Shapurjee N. Gandar, Mr. Dadabhai passed through the serried throngs of ladies and gentlemen who stood on the *qui vive* to contribute their share to the general ovation. Many were the greetings with old friends and acquaintances, ladies and gentlemen, who did not know how to repress their enthusiasm. The rounds to which the grand old man had to submit, well nigh fatigued him, and he had to rest in a chair, when the work of presentations was continued for a good half hour. A move was then made to the north-east corner of the Hall, where an exhibition of legerdemain was given by a native professor, of the art. The Hindu girls sang some *garbees*, moving in a circle and beating time with the palms of their hands.

A select number of persons were then led up the platform.

Sir D. M. Petit, addressing the meeting, expressed the great pleasure he felt in calling upon all present to drink to the health of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Nothing, he said, could have afforded him greater gratification than to be the mouthpiece of a vast community in expressing the great pleasure they all felt in having in their midst one who commanded their greatest respect and esteem. Half a century's disinterested labours for the benefit of their country had made the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji a household word through the length and breadth of the land. He was their first representative in the British House of Commons, and he had won a conspicuous place in the hearts and minds of thirty millions of people. And it was no wonder that wherever he had gone one, even for a few minutes, he received the most enthusiastic ovations, which would have gladdened the heart of a sovereign moving among his subjects. Sir Dinshaw, on behalf of the meeting, wished Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji many long years to continue his disinterested services to India, with an occasional visit to this city, when they would be glad to receive him again with open arms as the first citizen of India. (Sir Dinshaw's remarks were received with repeated applause.)

Dadabhai Naoroji who was most warmly cheered as he rose to speak, said he thanked his countrymen and countrywomen from the bottom of his heart. He could not think of a greater reward for his work than the sentiments of esteem and respect with which he was greeted wherever he went, and which furnished a lesson, which should be learned, regarding the sense of gratitude which always distinguished the people of India for favours, large or small received by them. Gratitude was an essential ingredient in the character of the Indian people. This was not the time to speak of his services, large or small. They were the best judges thereof; and he accepted their judgment with the greatest pleasure and thankfulness. They were there to interchange the feelings of their hearts; and no man could wish for a greater manifestation of their respect and esteem from the people of Bombay than he had experienced wherever he went. There was one circumstance he wished to notice. It was very gratifying to him that the respect and esteem he received were universal, from all classes of people without any distinction of race, creed, or colour. (Lord cheers.)

In response to Mr. Amirc and Parmar, three cheers were given for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment tables.

Among the vast assembly present in the Town Hall, were the Hon. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Miss Williams, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakursey, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, the Hon Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Professor Muller, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. B. D. Setna, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi, Mr. C. J. Michel, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Mahomed Mirza Shirazi, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Mr. A. D. Damdi, Mr. N. M. Patel, Mr. J. P. Mistree., Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Mr. M. M. Dalina, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. N. V. Mandlik, etc.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The nominations of the candidates for the forthcoming municipal Elections in April next on behalf of the ratepayers of Bombay closed last night. Wards F. and J, are uncontested and the candidates nominated in those wards will have a walk-over.

The following gentlemen have been nominated in different wards:—

A (FORT) WARD.—SIX SEATS—10 CANDIDATES.

Mr Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, Dr Nadirshaw H Sukhia, Dr Nanabhai N. Katrak, Mr N N Saher, Mr Phirozshaw B Petit, Mr Devarkadas Dharamsy, Mr Shapoorji Sorabji Mistri, Mr Edwin Solam, Mr Phirozshaw Jehangir Marzban.

B (MANDVI) WARD EIGHT SEATS—10 CANDIDATES.

Mr. Jaferbhai Rahimtoola, Mr Lakhmidas Napoo Mr Fazul Jumabhai Lalji, Rao Bahadoor Vithalrao, K. Vandekar, Mr Karmali Pirbhai, Dr D. N. Dandekar, Mr Sharafali Manorji, Mr Rahim H Mooljiani, Mr Mahomadali A Zina, Mr Khimji H Rayani.

C. (BHULESHWAR) WARD. EIGHT SEATS—10 CANDIDATES.

Hon Mr Vithaldas D Thakersey, Mr Manmohandas Ramji, Dr Jehangir Jamsetji Cursetji, Mr Jagmohandas Varjivandas Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinath, Dr Dinshaw B Master Mr Abdulhusain Adamji Peerbhai Mr Motilal K Kapadia, Mr. Jehangir R Dubash, Mr Motilal J Lavaklal, Mr Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Mr Cursetji N Wadia Mr Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhai,

D (GIRGAUM) WARD. FIVE SEATS.—8 CANDIDATES,

Sir Bhalchandar Krishna, Hon Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit, Dr Kavasji E Dadachanji, Mr Jehangir B Petit, Mr Manordas T Varjivandas Mr Iuderjit Kalabhai, Lalubhai, Dr D'Silva, Mr Ramchandar, Bhaskar.

E. (BYCULLA) WARD.—5 SEATS—7 CANDIDATES.

Mr Kazi Kabirudin, Mr Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi, Mr Joseph Baptista, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr Sorab Dinshawji Kias, Mr Bahramji Rustomji B Jeejeebhoy, Mr Sallobhoy Curremji Barodawalla.

F (PAREL) WARD. TWO SEATS—2 CANDIDATES.

Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. Savakshah Sorabji Batliwalla.

G (MAHIM) WARD. TWO SEATS—2 CANDIDATES.

Mr Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

Thursday the 24th January has been fixed for elections in the first five (contested) wards.

A GROWER of celery near Boston sent to a Midland market 592 dozen heads, which realised £5 19s. 4d. Carriage cost £3 13s. 2d., porterage 12s. commission 9s., leaving 25s. 2d. for the grower. who had to pay 35s. for taking up the celery and carting it to the station.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE NEW AMBASSADRESS.

New Spring Colours.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

London has revelled in a snow storm this holiday week, the first for more years than most Londoners care to remember, and in consequence we have been rejoicing in the good Oldfashioned style of Christmas loved long since and lost awhile. With its mantle of glistening white the newest and most prosaic of red brick jerry-built suburbs looked for once as beautiful as a poet's dream. The town too was unusually full, for the Education Bill

be worn for evening, and the same effective colour will be introduced in combtnation with other colours for day wear. A little vest of tangerine cloth embroidered with blue will be the height of smartness when worn with a navy blue tailor made. "Nattier bleu" and carnation are among the new colours, the latter shade is a subtle blend of old rose and heliotrope. Gun metal grey is also the newest of the new. It is quite dark and, in a rich fabric such as velvet, is particularly fascinating.

WEST END ELIGIBLES.

A few weeks ago an enterprising North London parson established the Eligible Club for lovely men and women who are not friends in London. The object of the "Eligibles" was to provide helpful companionship, and if two lovely but Eligible souls should decide to ride over *the* life's hills and plains together,—well, the parson will give his blessing on the Union.

So great has been the success of the Eligibles that the promoters have decided to open a more exclusive "Eligible" Club on the same lines, to be called the West End Social Circle. Only the unmarried and widowed of good social standing are eligible for membership. Guides and chaperones will be provided to show places, and foreigners and country cousins will be assisted in shopping expeditions. Another feature of the Clubs usefulness will be the re-introduction of families who, having spent many years out of town, desire to bring out their daughters. Evening dress will always be worn at all night gatherings, and in the prospectus it is stated that far more care is taken in choosing the members of the Circle than is taken by ordinary hostesses in inviting visitors to their houses.

A WOODLAND PATH.

A path where rocks and moss-grown trees
In tenderness embrace ;
Lull'd by the listless scented breeze
Which moves, with simple grace,
The store of Autumn's ruddy leaves
Lying in mystic death ;
While passion's lay the Robin weaves
With every trilling breath.

I dream that once we wander'd here,
Resting 'neath birches shade
Awhile—, to talk of Life as fair
E'en as this Silvan glade.
The kiss of breeze, the song of bird
Were lost in Love's delight—
Was it strange fancy that we heard
And saw the Fairies' flight ?

Startled by Mortals, off they flew
From purple Foxglove flower ;
Shaking from silvery wings the dew
Caught in a Cobweb bower.
Out of wild Honeysuckle cells,
From Lichens green and grey,
Chiming a peal from the sweet Bluebells
To hasten stragglers away.

Up from cups of the brown Acorn,
On to their Spider steeds ;
Till clarion notes of the Warriors' horn
Echoed among the Weeds.,
Beetles crept from the mouldy ground ;
Laughing, the Dragon-fly
Chased Bees and Drones that circled round
Or flew to the arching sky.

Gone—but to us came a silence—
Long grasses shaking sigh'd ;
They lov'd the gay Fairies' dalliance.
Red Robin's song had died.
Wordless spells bound and enthrall'd us,
Perfect with pure surprise ;
Thousand fond memories call'd us,
I read them in your eyes.

Dim path where Fairies sang their songs
Within a Forest deep
I see again where human wrongs
Are cradled into Sleep.
Ah ! dear, they hid you long ago
Where leaves and flowers twine,
Before bleak chill of winter snow
Wrapp'd round this Heart of mine.

When Sun has chased the snow away,
Dried barries of the North,
Pale Primroses in Spring's array
With Violets venture forth.
The Crocus and the Daffodil,
With yellow Jonquille tall,
Shall listen to old Robin's trill,
The sweetest bird of all.

'Tis then you will come back, and we
Shall find the pathway old,
Where moss, and rock, and hanging tree
Shelter'd the Fairy Wold.
Seeking we'll find the magic ring
That endless Love to know.
I thought it mine——but lost it when
They hid you long ago.

MECO.

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PROPOSED ADDRESS TO THE AMIR.

Welcome in Bombay.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the Corporation should present an address of welcome to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan when he arrives in Bombay. That the Corporation be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,500 for a casket and for illuminating and engrossing the address. That the Municipal Secretary be asked to arrange for obtaining a suitable casket and for having the address illuminated. That a Committee be appointed to draft the address, and they might be requested to submit the draft for approval at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation.

In support of his proposal the Hon. Sir. Perozeshah said that it was right and proper that the Corporation should avail itself of the opportunity of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to welcome His Majesty who was their neighbouring Potentate. The Calcutta Corporation had also decided to welcome the Amir and the resolution was one which did not require many words from him to commend it to them. Sir Bhalchandra, in seconding the resolution, said that His Majesty the Amir being a neighbouring Potentate was a friend of His Majesty the King Emperor and it was right that the Corporation of Bombay accorded him a suitable welcome to the City.

The resolution was carried.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	2
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total.....	2	3	82
Total plague deaths to date ..	134,225		
Same date last year.....	2	2	97

An interesting suggestion has been made in an Urdu paper by a Mahomedan Barrister with a special knowledge of Afghan conditions. It is that occasion should be taken of the Amir's visit to India to effect a reconciliation between His Majesty and the Afghan refugees now in this country who are, of course, his near relatives. The principal survivor of the troublous times of a quarter of a century ago is the Sirdar Ayub Khan, and the writer very appositely points out that he has completely outlived his generation in Afghanistan, his one wish being now to lay his bones in his native country. The Afghan succession is to all appearances firmly established in the line of Addur Rahman Khan, and if any disturbance takes place during the reign of Habibullah, it will certainly not be in favour of Ayub Khan.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A MARWAREE'S EXORBITANT INTEREST.

Strictures from the Bench.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar delivered judgment in a suit brought by Poma Dongra and others against William Gillespie. The plaintiffs are a firm of Marwaree money-lenders ; and the defendant, William Gillespie, was described in the plaint as Manager of the Money Order Department in the General Post Office, Bombay.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving judgment in the case, said the suit was heard *ex parte* before him last Tuesday as a short cause. The plaintiff, Poma Dongra, in the course of his evidence, stated that on the previous Tuesday, when the suit was on board, the defendant was in Court and asked him for time to pay ; that he refused to give time and the defendant left, saying he would file his petition in insolvency ; that the suit was subsequently called on, but was adjourned, because affidavit of service had not then been filed. In their plaint, the plaintiffs stated that, on the 19th July 1904, they lent to the defendant Rs. 500, and the defendant executed a promissory note, promising to repay the sum with interest at one anna per rupee per mensem. This works out the rate of interest at 75 per cent. per annum. The plaintiffs then went on to say that they, on the 20th January 1905, advanced a further sum of Rs. 500, which the defendant, by his promissory note of that date, agreed to repay with interest at 5 per cent. per mensem. The rate of interest on this loan was therefore 60 per cent. per annum. The defendant had repaid in different sums Rs. 320, and there was now due to the plaintiffs, on these two promissory notes, Rs. 680 for unpaid principal. At the date of the declaration of the plaint, the 25th July 1906, a sum of Rs. 1,008 was alleged to be due for interest, and the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,688, with further interest at the rates mentioned in the two promissory notes till judgment. It appeared from an affidavit of the plaintiff, Poma Dongra, affirmed on the 4th October 1906, that the plaint was, after declaration in July 1906, presented to the Prothonotary for acceptance in this Court as a short cause. The Prothonotary very properly directed the plaintiffs' attention to the fact that the suit was within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, and suggested that the plaintiffs should file their suit in that Court. In his affidavit after reciting the circumstances, the first plaintiff says as follows :—" I know full well that my firm's claim was under the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, but I say that, if my firm were to file this suit in that Court, it could not recover the sum at once but by instalments, so I thought if the same was filed in this Hon'ble Court, my firm will be able to recover the sum at once." He then offered to give up the costs of the suit and prayed that the plaint may be accepted. Under the circumstances, the Prothonotary admitted the plaint, on the 8th October 1906, after having struck out from the plaint the prayer as to costs of the suit.

On the face of the promissory notes, the rates of interest stipulated appeared to His Lordship to be so exorbitant that he refused to pass a decree in favour of the plaintiffs as prayed by them and took time to consider how far this Court, on its own motion, was entitled to interfere and alter the terms of the agreement evidenced by the two promissory notes before His Lordship.

It was unfortunate, His Lordship remarked, that the defendant had not chosen to appear and help the Court in arriving at an equitable decision. From the first plaintiff's evidence, however, it appeared that the defendant was at present in much pecuniary difficulty. At the time when the first note was passed in favour of the plaintiffs, he was already in the hands of Marwarees. Poma Dongra admitted that he knew that the defendant had then the firm of Goobba Vurdha as his shroffs and creditors. It seemed fairly clear that the defendant's credit with that firm was exhausted, and he resorted to the plaintiffs for the monies he required.

The mere fact that a man in the position of the defendant borrowed monies on terms so ruinous as those in the two promissory notes was, His Lordship thought, fairly conclusive evidence that he must have been in that time in sore distress. The transactions struck His Lordship as most unconscionable, as he was of opinion when he heard the case that, if he could relieve the defendant against these oppressive agreements, he ought to do so. The only doubt in His Lordship's mind was,—Had he the right to alter the terms of the contracts between the parties ?

His Lordship said he had carefully looked through the authorities ; and he found that the earlier cases were very conflicting as to the powers of the Court to interfere with agreements made by adults in the absence of fraud or proof that advantage was taken by a party of his fiduciary position towards the other. In the case, however, of Mothoor Mohun Roy vs. Sorondro Narayen Deb, reported in Indian Law Reports, 1 Calcutta, p. 108, the defendant pleaded in the first place that he was a minor, and in the second place, that "the transaction was unreasonable and unconscionable." Mr. Justice Phear, who heard the case in the first instance, was of opinion "that the transaction was a wholly unconscionable agreement, and one which a Court of equity would not enforce," and that the claim should be reduced to such a sum as was actually received by the defendant from the plaintiff, with interest at a reasonable rate. The appeal in the case was heard by the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice McPherson, who referred the question of minority to a full Bench, and that question was decided against the defendant. The Appeal Court, however, concurred with Mr. Justice Phear in his finding that the transaction was unconscionable, and gave to the plaintiff a decree for the amount actually advanced by him, which was less than that mentioned in the bond, and gave interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, instead of 36 per cent. as stipulated in the bond. This case was decided in 1875.

Having regard, however, to the change in the law of contracts effected by Act VI of 1899, being an Act to amend the Indian Contract Act of 1872, Mr. Justice Davar did not think it was necessary to discuss the earlier cases. By that Act section 16 of the Contract Act, as it then stood, is repealed ; and the present section is substituted. This Act also directs the omission of the words "Under Influence" in section 19, and adds a fresh section, which is the present section 19A. Reading the two sections together, Mr. Justice Davar had no doubt in his mind that the Court has the power to interfere and relieve a defendant against what may appear to the Court unconscionable transactions. Section 16, clause 3 of the Contract Act, throws the *onus* of proving that "a contract was not induced by undue influence" upon "the person in the position to dominate the will of the other ;" and the second paragraph of section 19 A of the Contract Act gives power to the Court to set aside absolutely or—if the party who is entitled to avoid it has received any benefit thereunder—upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just. Illustration B to section 19 A makes it quite clear that the section is intended to "give express sanction to the Courts to relieve a borrower against the oppressive terms of his contract."

His Lordship had no doubt in his mind that, when the defendant executed the two promissory notes in this suit, undertaking to repay the loans with interest at 75 and 60 per cent. per annum, the plaintiffs were in a position to dominate his will. This appears from the face of documents and to some extent from the evidence, given by the first plaintiff. In the view the Judge took of the case, the plaintiffs were entitled to the unpaid balance of principal, and interest at a reasonable rate. Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Mulla in their commentary to Section 19O of the Contract Act, stated that reasonable rate had varied according to circumstances from 6 to 12 per cent. in Bengal, and 20 per cent. in the North-West Provinces. In Bombay unfortunately the rate at which moneys were advanced to needy or improvident borrowers had always ranged very high ; the Courts here had passed money-decrees with interest at 24 per cent. per annum, and in some cases at even higher rates. It was always urged in favour of these high rates that the lender's security was merely the personal security of the borrower ; in many instances the chances of recovering the full amount of principal and interest were slender ; in other cases, moneys were lost by the insolvency of the borrower. These reasons did not recommend themselves to his (Mr. Justice Davar's) mind. The lender was under no obligation to advance moneys on doubtful security, or to unsubstantial parties ; it was not just that because he might lose money by the insolvency of any one of his customers, he should try to compensate himself by oppressing his other constituents. The circumstances in each case should be looked to in order to decide what would be a reasonable rate of interest to allow. In the present case the Court would allow 2 per cent., per mensem ; the Judge thought this rate, which would amount to 24 per cent., per annum, was as high a rate of interest as any Court ought to give. Had the defendant appeared in Court, and satisfied him that it was not possible for him to pay the whole amount of the decree at once, but that he could satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs by instalments, and had he applied to pay by instalments, the Judge would have considered his application under section 210 of the Civ. P.C., the Court had the power to make its money-decrees payable by instalments, without the consent of the plaintiffs. The Judge knew of no reason why, in proper cases, this indulgence, expressly authorised by the Code, should not be extended to deserving or unfortunate, defendants. The general impression prevailing in the minds of the money-lenders in Bombay, as echoed in the plaintiffs, affidavit, —that in all cases they could defeat the provisions of the Code as to payment by instalments, and get a decree for immediate payment by avoiding the Small Causes Court, and going to the High Court—was erroneous, and needed to be corrected. Taking the dates of different payments endorsed on the promissory-notes, and the amounts thereof into consideration, there would be a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 680, at 24 per cent. per annum interest, running on the amounts due at different dates, which were specified in the order.

LAND ACQUISITION.

Suit Against the Improvement Trust.

CLAIM FOR RS. 62,481.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. P. Khare ghat, disposed of a suit instituted by the appellants, Jamsetji Cursetji Powvalla, Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powvalla, deceased, and others, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in connection with a claim for Rs. 62,481-3-2, on account of the acquisition of a property by the Trust. Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Co., appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. The property in the suit is a piece of land measuring 2,285 square yards at the junction of the Old and new Hanuman Lanes. It has a long frontage on New Hanuman Lane and a lesser frontage on Old Hanuman Lane. It is fully covered with buildings, the ground floors are let as shops and the upper floors and attics as dwelling rooms.

The property was acquired by the Special Collector for the Improvement Trust and being dissatisfied with his valuation, the appellants applied for a Tribunal of Appeal. Under Section 48 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, a Tribunal of Appeal was formed, composed of Mr. N. C. MacLeod (President), Mr. R. J. Kent, Government Assessor, and Mr. W. A. Chambers, the Municipal Assessor. The Court of the Tribunal of appeal has examined at length the value to the claim out of this property. The Tribunals case was that whether a method of valuation is wrong or right does not seem to be a pure question of law. It must depend entirely on the qualification of the Court which has to find the market value. The Hypothetical method would be useless to a judge trying a reference under the Land Acquisition Act, as the modifications and reconstruction of schemes propounded by witnesses on either side would be impossible for him to attempt, but the special constitution of the Tribunal would enable it to do this.

It seems necessary to point out that an Engineer in constructing the scheme for a claimant should construct it from the point of view of an intending purchaser and not from the point of view of the vendor. He should not crowd on to the land the greatest number of buildings, built at the lowest cost and fitted with tenants paying the highest possible rents. The condition that the land shall be expressly available for the purpose and that the whole enterprise of building shall be perfectly feasible and in no way strained should be strictly adhered to. So also it is essential to ask what view of the scheme would be taken by a practical speculator if invited to enter in to it at his own risk ; what allowances would be made by him upon the figures of the estimates and what profits he would demand. The scheme propounded in this case violates these conditions in many ways. There are 5 serious defeats :—

(1) The set back is calculated on an absolutely wrong principle ;

(2) The Municipal building regulations have been disregarded ;

(3) The rents have been fixed far too high ;

(4) The Easements to the west of block A have not been considered ;

(5) No allowance has been allowed for builders risk and profits.

As regards Blocks C. D. and E. left standing, the Tribunal considers the remaining life is only 20 years and this has therefore increased the depreciation. As regards the set back the Tribunal has valued it according to the value of the whole plot as it exists at present which is clearly the correct method.

As regards the building the Tribunal has taken the cost of construction at 3-25 as the assessor think it could be built at this rate, though on the evidence this rate does not seem to allow any margin for contingencies. The Tribunal has also allowed 18-18 years purchase for the hypothetical building, and even then the total value comes to less than the Collector's award.

The onus is on the claimant to show that the value of the property according to his scheme is the correct value, and if his scheme is defective in any important particular, it fails as a whole nor does the Tribunal think it incumbent on it to fit him with a fresh one or when the recognised methods are available by a process of exhaustion to satisfy him that no scheme can bring out the value of the property at more than the value calculated on a rental basis or sales in the neighbourhood.

For the purposes of their case the appellants before the Tribunal carried in a Hyphothetical Scheme but that has now been abandoned, and it is agreed by the appellants that the amount payable to them in respect of the land acquired must be fixed on the basis of the value of the buildings as they existed at the date of the publication of the declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act.

This is the basis on which the Tribunal has arrived at its award but the appellants complain that in two respects they were placed at a disadvantage by the Tribunal's procedure. They contend that the Tribunal should not have fixed the cost of construction of the building existing at the date of the declaration at 3 annas per cubic foot without giving them an opportunity and they make a similar contention as to their fixing the age of the whole of the building at 50 years.

What the appellants say with regard to both these points is that had they received any warning that the Tribunal was going to accept a view different from that held by the Collector, then they would have adduced evidence in support of their case.

They therefore appealed to the High Court and their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard at length the above two points raised by the appellants. As to the second of these points, it appeared to their Lordships that it would be idle to send down an issue on the point. The buildings have been demolished and beyond that it did not appear to them that the appellants were taken as completely by surprise as they suggested in their arguments.

But as to the first point, their Lordships think that appellants have a legitimate ground of complaint.

The case was therefore sent down for determination of the following issues.

(1) For the purposes of the valuation of the buildings as they existed at the date of the publication of the declaration, what rate should be taken for the costs of their construction.

(2) If the rate be less than 3 annas per cubic foot, then what is the value of the property taken

Accordingly the Tribunal of Appeal has submitted a revised judgment in the matter. As regards the first issue, it is unfortunate says the Tribunal, that the appellants did not draw its attention before the award was signed to the present complaint that it had no warning that it was necessary to adduce evidence about the Cost of Construction as it would certainly have heard them. The appellants now rely on the evidence of their Surveyor, Mr. Ragunath, and two of the assistant land managers, Messrs. Mathar and Samson, in the Service of the Improvement Trust. Both have stated that in the valuation they put in before the Special Collector, they have adopted the rate for cost of construction in the claimant's valuations and formed no opinion of their own. Both are of opinion now that the cost of construction should be taken at 2 annas. The assessors do not think that Mr. Ragunath's opinion that the rate should be 2 1/2 annas, is based on solid foundations nor has the Tribunal heard anything to induce them to alter the Tribunal heard anything to induce them to alter its former opinion. The Tribunal cannot agree change its former opinion. The Tribunal cannot agree with Mr. Ragunath's opinion that the lower the building, the lower will be the cost of construction.

Mr. Lowndes for the Improvement Trust has now raised a fresh point. He has argued that the rate should be decided according to what it would cost to replace the building according to the circumstances and regulations existing at the date of the declaration, but the Tribunal does not consider this practicable. After considering the evidence that has been led and the arguments addressed to it, the Tribunal is of opinion that the proper rate for the cost of construction at the date of the declaration was 3 annas.

As regards the second issue, Mr. Lowndes has argued that if it was necessary for the Tribunal to consider it on account of the cost of construction being taken at less than 3 annas then the Tribunal should calculate not inquire of the contractors as he did not know them. He had not their addresses with him. He could have got that if he had made. Witness made no complaint to anybody until Mr. McCrosky arrived to take away charge from him. Mr. McCrosky was authorised by Messrs. J. G. White to take charge in Bombay, because they in England had found out from witnesses' monthly reports sent out from here, that there was something wrong. Since his delivering over the charge to Mr. McCrosky witness was on the line from time to time. During that time he could find out how much materials were required for a certain amount of work. Witness did not know that Perrett had ever intimated his wish to resign. Witness did not delegate his duties to the accused in writing nor was any writing taken from the accused. Abdulla Shah was not under Hannabuss. Except the chits there were no other means of checking the materials received. When he made inquiries of the accused in June, he asked for the chits and the accused said he did not know where they had gone to. All the chits were to be preserved. Witness had not taken particular precautions for preserving the chits. The accused was responsible for preserving them. When Mr. McCrosky came from England he searched for them. As he expected to find these chits in the office he did not ask the accused to hand them over to him before he left. As a matter of fact witness took over no formal charge of the paper from the accused.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till this afternoon.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

A Jockey's Application.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Donald Greenhaugh, a Jockey, filed the following information.

Donald Greenhaugh, European Resident, by Profession Jockey, residing at Byculla, Bombay, says :—

That in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of 14th January, 1907, a statement appears in regard to myself which is maliciously made and calculated to, and has already done me considerable harm in my calling as a Jockey and that the said statement is likely to cause me loss of riding, and thereby deprive me of making a living for my wife and family.

That the statement appears in the report of the 5th Bombay Extra Meeting on page 6 of the *Bombay Gazette*, and runs as follows :—

"Greenhaugh, who was said to be not in a fit state to ride, pulled him up at half mile."

That the writer charges me with being in an unfit state to ride, meaning that I was the worse for liquor, and therefore was not capable of doing efficiently the duty for which as a jockey I was paid to perform.

That the statement is absolutely untrue, as I will prove by witnesses, and was made with malicious intent to injure me.

That I was quite well in health and was fully capable of carrying out my engagements during the afternoon, having ridden horses in three races, one of them in the last race of a card of eight events. This alone is proof that the statement is false and on the face of it it is defamatory and calculated to cause me loss of prestige as a jockey and deprive me of my means of livelihood.

That I pray that process may issue under Sections 500,501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Edgar R. Fischer as the writer of the defamatory statement, against Mr. George Plinstone, as Editor, and against Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton, as Manager and Mr. N. D'Mello, Printer of the *Bombay Gazette*.

That as a jockey I may be called to other parts of India to ride, I pray that summons may be made returnable this week if possible.

The Magistrate, after reading the information inquired how Mr. Greenhaugh knew that the article in question was written by Fischer.

Mr. Greenhaugh : I can prove it. I can bring witnesses.

The Magistrate : What evidence have you got ? You must satisfy the Court.

Mr. Greenhaugh : I can bring witnesses here.

The Magistrate : You have to satisfy me that there is a case against Mr. Fischer.

Mr. Greenhaugh : I know that he writes all the sporting notes for the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Magistrate : Are any of your witnesses here who could depose to the fact that Mr. Fisher wrote it ?

Mr. Greenhaugh : They are not here.

The Magistrate :—Who are those witnesses ?

Mr. Greenhaugh : Mr. Ellis and Mr. Archibald Brewin of the *Advocate of India*.

The Magistrate granted the application.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LORD DELAMERE.

The circumstances in which Lord Delamere has been committed for trial on a criminal charge at Nairobi, East Africa, (already referred to) are given as follows by the *Madras Mail* :—A Mr. Charles Grant bought 500 acres in Nairobi from Mr. Arthur Thomas Smart which Lord Delamere claimed had been previously sold to him, and Mr. Smart agreed to transfer the land to Lord Delamere who gave him an indemnity covering all costs and damage in case Mr. Grant should bring a suit against him. Mr. Grant then brought a Civil suit for breach of agreement against Mr. Smart and eventually obtained judgment for £2,240 and applied for execution. Mr. Smart's Solicitor obtained a week's adjournment with a view to an appeal, and in the meantime he and Lord Delamere arranged with Mr. Smart to release Lord Delamere from the indemnity, for a payment of £50. For this Mr. Smart received six months' Civil imprisonment. Thereupon Mr. Grant charged all three, Mr. Smart, his Solicitor and Lord Delamere, on a Criminal count, for the release of the indemnity, under the Sections of the Indian Penal Code which deal with the fraudulent transfer of land.

LEAVING, YET LOVING.

(Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has left for Bombay.)

Departing Patriot, ere you turn to go,
And ere the dust has sunk behind your train—
The Bombay Mail—and ere the P. and O.
Receives you once again.
We too would ask you something. Does your heart,
Which yearns toward that newer, golden day,
Feel no compunction when you have to start,
And sail and sail away ?
You who would have old Ind reformed and free,
Why must you leave her, when her peasants groan
Beneath an alien yoke—why cross the sea ?
Why leave her thus alone ?
Is it, alas ! the modern patriot's way
To talk of toiling for the people—then,
To leave the burden of the long, long day
To ordinary men ?
Ah yes ! it's best, of course it is to go—
For London is the British Empire's hub ;
It's easy too to theorize, we know,
In comfort in one's Club.
Then there's our overlord, the Scribe of State,
And Councillors and such to smile on you,
Philanthropists and faddists, and the great
Big British Public too.
So go. Meantime we have our jobs to run ;
Old India knows ; she sits and seems to say :
"Men come and go, but here beneath the sun"
I wait my destined day."

—R. C. in the *Pioneer*.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office :—Calcutta, Hassenalkirk Kossainohola ; Dhamangaon, Mary Pinto ; Ajmer. Haiderkhan Signaller Baroda Railway Marine Lines ; Sojab, Buktawar Mall Sumrathin Mumadevi ; Bombay, Pydhoni, Gopiram care of Sender ; Calcutta, Banker ; Rangoon, A. Frangel Bird Cage Colaba.

During the month of November last 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners ; while 25 horses and 98 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 272 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 10 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 25 offenders were warned and discharged by the Mogistrates.

POLICE COURT.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

Trial of Perrett.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before M. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the employ of Messrs. G. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of relaying the Tramway Tract in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, to wit, Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,701 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. James Walker, who represented Messrs J. G. White and Co. and Mr. Rustom D.N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Lang barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, on behalf of Reginald Tyler and C. Hannabuss.

Mr. Reginald Tyler was called and further examined by Mr. Dunlop. He said he knew Abdullah Shah, late muccadum in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company. He had seen him in Court when he gave his evidence. He identified a book called Byculla Stores of the Company. It was in the handwriting of Lucas, the time-keeper. Abdullah Shah's name appeared on the pay-roll. He was employed at Byculla Stores some time in March last and continued on the work until June last. Referring to the bills witness said he was not sure the materials therein mentioned were supplied. He was not sure that Abdullah Shah was then employed as Stores muccadum at Byculla. Referring to the bills from Gibbons and Co., dated 14th May last, for 182 brass of materials, witness said that he was not aware that accused was the proprietor of Gibbons and Co. Witness had measured the work which was 6,957 lineal yards. He had made the calculation as to the amount of materials actually consumed. He came to the figure 4,304 brass. That much should have been spent. 16,699 brass of work was done and the total cost paid was Rs. 79,604. That was paid by Messrs. J. G. White and Company. 4,144 brass of material was supplied by the Tramway Company. That supply came through Teju Kaya and Co. 182 brass were supplied by Gibbons and Company, and Sayaji supplied 258 brass. The total materials supplied by these three was 4,397 brass.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he had been arrested on the same offences as the accused, so was Mr. Hannabuss. The charge was hanging over both and their trial had not yet begun. He had 15 or 16 years' experience as a construction Engineer. During that period he had attended to four Tramway constructions. He was thoroughly conversant with the work. He was engaged on the Bournemout tramway work with Hannabuss. His monthly salary was Rs. 655 and the position he held in White and Company made him responsible for the whole work. Hannabuss' duty was to check the mathematical calculations, provided that he was sure of the correctness of the quantity mentioned there. He could not know the appoximate quantity used during certain period. He was to be satisfied as to the correctnes of the quantity by seeing Perrett's initial. Mr. Perrett's signature was understood to be a guarantee. Mr. Hannabuss was bound to pass the bills if they bore the initial. He was paid £25 a month with three clerks to do the work of keeping the books. It was an instruction from witness to Hannabuss to pass the bills if they bore accused's initial. Bills for work done before Perrett was employed were, witness believed initialled by Sectional Officers. He did not remember if he passed those bills or got them passed. The Home-Office did not expect Mr. Hannabuss to check bills with contractors vouchers. There were no such instructions. Mr. Hannabus' duty was to keep books carrectly and prepare balance-sheet. Witness had for the first time attended to this sort of construction work. So he knew the cubic contents of an excavation when filled up. But he could not have an idea of materials consumed in the cost of work. He got a very good idea of it since April last. He was given certain specifications of the work by the home-office but he had no knowledge of the probable cost. The Company did not know it either. The sectional officers could not order out materials if they required. Witness kept an Order Book for J. G. White and Company and Tramway Company. The Order Book contained no counter-foils to show that witness personally sent orders to contractors to supply materials except Teju Kaya. The order placed with Sayaji was by the accused. Witness had delegated certain duty to the accused : he was to see that each sectional officer sent in the chits for materials received. The chits were to be collected by the cart chit collector. Perret did that as far as witness knew. Perrett would know from the orders he issued to different contractors as to how many chits he should receive from sectional officers each day. Witness never looked at the orders sent. Witness had examined some chits. He could not read them. They were in vernacular language. There was night work going on and sometimes Perrett was not on duty then. He was not aware if Perrett could or could not read the chits. He would have to ask sectional officers for the contents of the chits and he had to take their word that the materials had been received. Witness made out monthly reports himself of the work which contained the progress of the work and the cost. He sent it home every month. Witness had sent in reports for the months of March and April. So far as these reports were concerned the figures for materials supplied were "all right." About the beginning of July witness knew the whole state of affairs. During the second week of July witness sent a report made up to 30th June last. The Day Book showed daily expenditure but it was made up weekly,—generally after each payment. Witness paid cheques every week. So he knew every week what he was spending every week. It did not strike him extraordinary till he made up his report. When witness found that there was something wrong, he did not make a complaint to the Head Office as he wished to make some enquiries as to how the irregularities had occurred. Witness inquired of Perrett. He told him there were some irregularities, that there were more materials received than was necessary. About the end of June witness had preliminary figures before him. He did not then suspect Perrett of the irregularities nor did he hold him responsible for them. He had told Perrett to leave at the end of June ; but he neither told nor wrote to him that he would be taken back. When the work was resumed witness gave him a very good character. Being shown the latter witness admitted having written to him that he would be taken up again when the work would be resumed after monsoon. Witness made inquiries of sectional officers and they all implied that the materials mentioned in the chits were actually received. He di

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONABLE THEATRE COIFFURES.

The careful dressing and adornment of the hair becomes a matter of the greatest importance in the stalls of a theatre, and in this holiday week, when the theatres will be fuller than ever, it is well to remind the woman who would be in the mode of what Dame Fashion has ordained for these occasions. The fashionable woman may have her head-dress for theatre wear in whatever style she pleases, but the mode of the moment demands that she shall have a head-dress, whether it be of flowers, ribbons, or gauze, and not a few are composed of jewels. These jewelled head dresses have their fashions as well as other ornaments of the gem variety, but the tiny round coronet of diamonds in the middle of the coiffure is just as popular as ever. A noticeable tiara worn at the Opera recently suggested a rising sun. It was made of large diamonds, the rays spreading out across the front waves of the coiffure. Another diadem for evening wear consists of three very narrow bands of cut steel falling over the back of the coiffure at intervals of two inches in the back, but caught together in the front by a large pink rose, from which a black ostrich plume fell gracefully backwards. These tiaras look extremely pretty now that the coiffure is less high than it was last season, the hair being drawn loosely back and massed about the head. Women are still wearing their hair high, but the French influence has been noticeable among the most modish women at the theatres.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

Many fashionable women are wearing natural flowers in their hair, and gardenias are popular, and orchids have a fair share of attention, and few are affecting roses. The leaf wreaths, of scented geranium, maiden-hair, and rose leaves, in green, silver, and gold, are quite as pretty as anything more elaborate for evening wear. One bad blue velvet butterflies in front, and a wreath of soft blue leaves. Another daintily-designed ornament was a wreath of pale mauve heather, with here and there a sparkling drop of dew ; and yet another was a long, slender gold dragonfly—not stiffly constructed out of metal, but a graceful, floating insect that was extremely becoming. A lovely garniture for the hair was made of small white violets with green foliage, and another was of marguerites and leaves. Delightful colour effects are obtained in this way, and look particularly well, especially when a large spray of flowers to match is worn on the corsage. Pearls and metal beads in various colourings are particularly nice twined round the tresses, and Fiji shells of iridescent colours threaded with metal beads are also pretty. Tiny gilt beads threaded with flat mother-o'-pearl make an effective ornamentation for the hair. Jewelled combs maintain their popularity, and the use of slides continues to be very general.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Improvement Trust, held on the 9th January :—

THE GIBB'S ROAD SUBSIDENCE.

Considered the following letter from the Engineer dated 5th January :—

I have the honour to report that, in excavating the cutting for the portion of the main road in Scheme IV, we have come upon some very treacherous soil. Towards the end of last monsoon a small portion slipped and cracks appeared in the Gibb's Road which we thought were caused by leaks which we found to exist in the 24" and 9" mains in the Gibb's Road. We then arranged with the Municipal Executive Engineer to have the pipe tied back, and we cut down our slope to 1 1/2 to 1 and removed some heavy projecting boulders.

We hoped that this slope of 1½ to 1 would prove ample for stability, but experience has proved that this soil has little cohesion, and its angle of repose when wet approaches the horizontal. The cracks in the Gibb's Road have widened, and the water mains are in danger. If these water mains were breached, the damage both to our work and to the Gibb's Road would be considerable and costly to remedy. It is therefore urgently necessary to have the main shifted to the back of the Gibb's Road, and I have arranged with the Municipal Commissioner and Executive Engineer to have this done. Our trouble may have been,

BY THE WAY.

PATTENS.

A Lancashireman writes:—Reading an article on the patten of Sussex and notes on clogs and clog-wearing brings to my mind "sights and scenes o' long ago," when the lasses of our cotton villages and their mothers were to be seen on a Friday night "olennin" up th' 'ouse." Then was the time to see pattens in full use, as one of the women cleaned a section of the floor with a mop while the other pushed a shaped white sandstone to which was fixed a long handle to and fro over it until the whole floor was made as white as new snow. And woe betide any of the male members of the family—either "father or anybody else"—who attempted to "come in" until the cleaners had finished at "th' dor-step" and "put th' mat deawn"—and then he had to "wipe his feet gradely." These pattens were somewhat similar to and were worn exactly as described by your correspondent, the difference being that the "two short squat stilts" went through the sole and secured to it the "circular" part or "framework of iron" with the "circular" part or "ring"—as we call it—undermost, and so held the "boot above the mud," and made it firmer to stand upon than the stilts would be if undermost which would also sink into the mud. I have seen scores of these pattens in the "old time" shops, and have worn them myself, with great comfort, when going about muddy places in the yard or garden, or when "swillin' th' pig-cote out." But these were not the only occasions when they were worn, for my sister and cousins put them on to walk some two miles to Sunday school and chapel in dirty weather, and I have "often yerd my gronnie tell"—who was born in 1771—that when a young woman she frequently walked in her pattens from the village to Manchester and back—12 miles each way.

DOMESTICATING BLUE STOCKINGS.

Some women students of Somerville College, Oxford recently set themselves to prove that the higher learning and domestic arts are not incompatible. The results are amusing. A number of the students on the law side recently formed a cooking society which is known as "The Witches' Cauldron." Its objects are stated to be twofold:—(1) To encourage the universal human desire for mess; (2) to make Somerville more womanly. The dishes made last month included Welsh rarebit and Scotch scones, both pronounced successful; and ground rice blancmange, of which the Secretary says:—"This would have been successful but for the impatience of the members, who would not allow it to cool."

AFTER DINNER TEA.

When did the custom of a cup of tea after dinner come into vogue? There is a curious reference in one of Tom D'Urfey's worthless plays, "A Commonwealth of Women," which was printed in 1686. The heroine, Aminta, has been stolen in infancy by a French pirate, and is brought up by him. As she knows the villainous manner in which the pirate had treated her father, she naturally has no affection for him and is willing to deceive him when she can in the interests of her sweetheart. In the first scene she meets her lover, Captain Marine, "who asks, But prithee tell me, what pretty stratagem did Love instruct thee with to make me thus happy?" to which Aminta replies:—

After Dinner, 'tis always his custom to call for Tea, in which I have cunningly infus'd a Dram or two of Opium, which make its operation instantly; for after sneezing two or three times, and according to his usual manner, fetching a Rheumatick Cough from the bottom of his Lungs, which I always pray heartily may choak him Marine: And so do I too, Faith. I hope our prayers will be heard one Day

Aminta: He fell fast asleep, and by that means gave me Opportunity to meet an ungrateful Creature here, that is more ready to laugh at me for my Weakness than reward me for my Love.

If there is any earlier allusion to his custom it would be interesting to have it cited. It is a little odd to find D'Urfey's pirate calling for tea.

THE "BUSINESS DOCTOR."

One of the latest developments of American specialisation is the "business Doctor." I met the other day (writes a correspondent) a shrewd Yankee who had come over to "doctor" a large engineering works. He said the job would take him about a fortnight. The "business doctor" must be a skilled financier, accountant, and have a thorough knowledge—both theoretical and practical—of every business for which he prescribes. He is generally an expert in some particular line. When he comes down to diagnose a case he has profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets laid before him, with percentages of profits to turnover and other detailed calculations. He interviews and has confidential talks with directors, managers of departments, foremen of works—anyone who can give him exact information and throw light on the problem. He may have been called in to check "leakage" in profits, or lay his finger upon the weak spot which has prevented and apparently prosperous concern from paying a good dividend. Like other doctors, he does not guarantee to cure in all cases. His opinion is taken on details of organisation, office administration, systematic cost-keeping, or methods of paying wages. Usually he is a man of ripe experience, and in the course of his business he has opportunities of studying every type of works' management from inside. He is paid well for his services. From what has been said it will be seen that the profession of "business doctor" is never likely to be overcrowded.

HARRY LAUDER—THE MAN.

Mr. Harry Lauder is so good an artist that the desire to know something of the man behind the parts is intelligent curiosity. It is partly satisfied by his brief autobiography, just published, which reveals a simple-hearted man and an alert, conscientious craftsman. Mr. Lauder began his stage career as an amateur while he was earning his living as a miner in Lanarkshire. His first attempts to make his living as a "comedian" broke down after brief engagements, and he had twice to return to the pit, to be chaffed as a "stickit comic." The song "Risin' airly in the mornin'," in which the physical realism of his acting makes one positively uncomfortable, was suggested, he tells us, by the recollection of his experience of the "painful business" of early rising as a Lanarkshire miner. Mr. Lauder by the way, is the author and composer of most of his own songs, though he has the assistance of collaborators in finishing them off. Whenever an idea occurs to him he notes it down in a scrap-book for future development. The idea of "Risin' airly" occurred to him one wakeful morning in bed!

A HUSTLING EVENING.

The melodies of Mr. Lauder's songs are as characteristic as the "patter" and acting. "I have never had a music lesson in my life," says Mr. Lauder, but "since ever I can remember I have aye been hummin' at some lilt or another. . . . I sit down at the piano and strum away until I have a more or less clear idea of the lines on which the melody is to run." An interesting time-table is given of a music-hall singer's evening's work in the course of which Mr. Lauder sang eight songs, changed from head to foot twelve times, and drove a dozen miles, all in two hours and a half. "Starting my nights' work at the Canterbury, I there gave an eighteen minutes show, then ran, fully dressed, to my brougham and drove with all haste to the Metropolitan. Here I was on the stage for exactly twenty minutes, leaving me a quarter of an hour to cover the three miles between Edgware Road and the Tivoli. Another twenty minutes' performance, finishing as nearly as may be at a quarter to eleven, gave me fully twenty minutes to reach the Hammersmith Palace, five miles away. Going on the stage here no later than ten minutes past eleven I completed my full evening's toil inside two and a half hours." Mr. Lauder believes that this is a record.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SWAN.

High over the heads of the chafferers in a Midland Poultry Market on Christmas-eve hung a huge white bird. A stout stick held its wings at their fullest stretch, and it twirled as if in an impotent attempt to fly. All round it was the flare of gas and naphtha lamps. Underneath it a bawling salesman had his station and eloquently strove to sell his geese and hares. "What's t' big brid, mester?" asked a working man. "That's a swan," he replied; "as fine a swan as ever swam. Black bank and black feet—a beauty." "They don't eat them in these parts?" "Not 'ere—the taste ain't edificated enough. But they're a great delicacy in Lunnon. Fonny thing; they're precious in Lonnon, but nobody'll buy 'em 'ere. It's all a question of edification." "I likes to eat what's regular," said the working man, and moved off with a slightly injured air. "Yer see," pursued the salesman to the crowd, "there's prejoodice for yer. Just because 'e ain't seen a swan in the market afore. Of course (this in a confidendtial aside) I only puts the swan up to draw the people. Somethin' novel—same as a signpost."

THE AULD BRIG O' AYR.

In answer tae ma brither Scot,
Wi' your permission, I'd cry "Rot!"
The Brigs o' Ayr are nae forgot,
Nor can they be,
E'en tho' a garter'd, belted coat
Has ta'en the gee

The men o' Ayr, as men o' sense,
Can weel be trusted tai dispence
Wi' lordly airs and grand pretence
Tae mend the theme
Which Ayr and muse o' peasant prince
Have raised supreme.

The lesson that oor Robin taught,
That brigs and kirks and lordly haught
And "Clishmaclaver" come tae naught
A' in guid time;
No Sheba's treasure ever bought
The true sublime—

Sae lat the brig that's had its day,
Jist wear awa' tae stanes and clay
Lat Father Ayr—receiv'd his prey—
Start up a new,
As Robin sang—a lithy lay,
And pass alang.

But if, tae greet the rising sun,
We Scots should raise yon Pantheon
From derelict tae something done,
The Auld Brig's frame
Tae Oulton Hill wad rise and run
Wi' Robin's name.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIPS.

The old order changeth, giving place to the new. This year, at Drury Lane Theatre, we are to be introduced to a pantomime hero who is not a girl in man's clothing (when the man is dressed for swimming), but a man in his own. Children have long been perplexed and adults irritated by the spectacle of a large lady in tights singing love duets with a less magnificent lady in petticoats, and we all owe Mr. Arthur Collins a debt of gratitude for disposing of an absurd convention whose disappearance even the most watery-eyed sentimentalist is not likely to deplore. As a child I was always puzzled, and not a little annoyed, that Jack-the-Giant-Killer, so obviously a male in my picture-books, should be so obviously a female in the pantomimes, and I could never get a satisfactory explanation from my parents, because they were naturally disinclined, after having taken me to the pantomime, to settle the question by informing me that pantomimes were never intended—or if ever intended, never designed—for children.

Mr. Walter Passmore, the alert and nimble comedian who has been so wisely chosen by the Drury Lane management for the title-role of *Sindbad*, is a child of "Devon, glorious Devon," but he is not so enthusiastic about the country as the writer and the singers of that excellent song appear to be, and has confessed in print that he is a Londoner by inclination. (As most actors prefer to be Londoners, perhaps Mr. Passmore was speaking solely in the theatrical sense when he made the confession.) Walter Passmore went on the stage at a time when the actor had to work extraordinarily hard for a living. After serving an apprenticeship with Messrs. Cramer, the pianoforte makers, and gaining there the practical knowledge his father desired him to gain, seeing he was embarking upon so precarious a business as that of the stage, young Passmore joined a "concert party," under the direction of "Lieutenant" Walter Cole, the ventriloquist, and in this made excellent if not over-profitable use of a voice that had been carefully trained in the choir of All Saints' Church, Notting Hill. From this he went to rollicking farce, but not to a rollicking time, for, in the company he travelled with, he was actor, check-taker, pianist, and "general help" all rolled into one, and received a salary which would not have been an extravagant one if he had acted as check-taker only.

Mr. Passmore is full of funny tales, and it is delightful to be in his company when he is in the humour to unload a few. Some of these he tells to a piano accompaniment—(he is a very clever pianist)—and others he considers are strong enough of themselves to dispense with the support of music. Here is one of the unmusical sort. It was not an uncommon experience with Mr. Passmore, in the days when the price of provincial lodgings seemed so ridiculously high in comparison with the price of his services, to sleep the night in a dressing-room or a private box, or in anything where there was no landlady to ask for money; and it was in this way that he came to be in a position to tell the story, strictly as a story, of the carpenter and the property man who found the ordinary sleeping accommodation of a small town in Ireland too expensive for the empty pockets of honest men.

"We will sleep on the stage," they said; and on the stage they slept. But even the sleep of the righteous (for I have not withdrawn my statement that one was the carpenter and the other the property man) is not proof against disturbance, and in the dead of night they woke up shivering with cold. Said the property man to the carpenter: "Bill, I'm as cold as Christmas noses." "So am I," said Bill, shaking all over like a house over the Underground Railway. Then after looking round him for a few moments, he added: "And no wonder neither! Blessed if we ain't sleeping in a frozen forest! Here, lend us a hand, and let's lower an 'interior' with a big fireplace!" So they did so, and slept again soundly and comfortably; and in the morning they woke up in a violent perspiration! And who, except Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, will say after that the trouble with our drama is that it is lacking in the indispensable quality of imagination?

Dwellers in or near the south-west of London will find an excellent pantomime, for big and little children alike, in Mr. H. G. Dudley Bennett's "eleventh annual" at the Shakespeare Theatre, Clapham, "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Although Mr. Bennett has been lavish enough in the matter, or matters, of scenery, dresses, and "effects,"—and who with any sort of managerial purse at all could help being lavish in dealing with so glittering a subject as the adventures of Aladdin?—one feels that his chief aim has been in the direction of fun. This is as it should be, and as it so seldom is. There is an idea abroad in the world of the theatre that people don't get headaches after watching scene upon scene of moving forests and dancing lights, but the idea is a mistaken one, as any lady of the regular pattern will tell you. (And there are gentlemen as well who get bad headaches at the Christmas pantomime, though the moving forests and the dancing lights they see are not always due to an exaggerated liberality in the department of stage mounting.) The Shakespeare pantomime, if I may call it so without getting it entangled with *The Taming of the Shrew*, is one of the best of the suburban Christmas annuals of the stage, and Clapham should be proud of its possession.

The idea of a male hero for pantomime has not yet spread to the suburbs, and the Aladdin of the Shakespeare is represented by the very handsome vocalist, Miss Winifred Hare, over whom Notting Hill was wont to rave in the years that she played and sang the "principal boys" of the Coronet pantomimes, which years, let it rapidly be added, occurred in quite recent times. As was the fashion with Miss Harriet Vernon, Miss Winifred Hare makes a special feature of the voice, and many a favourite song with the masses owes its popularity to her effective introduction of it to the stage. Mr. Mark Melford, author of the famous Strand farce, *Turned Up*, is responsible for the writing of the pantomime, and he has not forgotten to provide a plentiful number of witticisms for the mouth of Widow Twankey, in the character of which eccentric lady he cuts an amazingly comical figure, and says some amazingly comical things. Mr. Melford's weakness is magpies, and he has christened his children after three different varieties of that uncanny family. And you have to be passionately fond of magpies, I am told, to do that.

But Mr. Milford is not so wrapped up in chickens and Wellingborough, Northampton, has occasion to remember this fact. A few years ago, while on a visit to the Welling borough Corn Exchange with a melodrama of his own making, Mr. Melford turned up at a neighbouring gunsmith's one morning and solemnly borrowed a gun. Then he walked to a village a mile or two out of the town and looked gravely about for sport. Strangers suddenly coming upon him in this occupation gave him a wider berth than is usually given to Wellingborough sportsmen, for he carried his gun now as a fishing-rod, and now as billiard-cue, and anon as a riding-crop. But it was one of the comedian-playwright's lucky days, and the bosoms of the men he met on the road were torn by suspense only. The gun behaved itself admirably under the most trying and demoralising circumstances, and it injured not the hair of a head.

Nor did it injure the head of a hare. Mr. Mark Melford's piercing eye, prying through the portage of the head "like the brass cannon"—the brow o'erwhelming it,

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base—

was in search of quarry of a more reposeful temperament. The restless energy of hares did not appeal to him. They were stupid creatures, always in a ridiculous hurry, and he was out for a quiet day's sport. Presently his vision rested hopefully upon a happy family of fowls in the yard of a small cottage, and he strode tragically up to the enclosure and peered over it to count the inmates on his fingers. Having reckoned his chickens in this fashion, he went up to the cottage and knocked upon the door. Upon the lady who opened it inquiring his business, Mr. Melford told her, in measured and mysterious tones, that he had a sporting offer to make. He wanted to know if he might shoot all her chickens if he paid for them at the rate of four shillings and sixpence per corpse.

The lady was not sure that he might, seeing that the chickens did not belong to her but to a gentleman for whom she was acting as housekeeper; but she would ask that gentleman what he thought of the strange sportsman's offer, and let him know. The owner of the chickens was not allowing the hens to be sacrificed at the price suggested by Mr. Mark Melford, but he didn't object to the cocks being potted into eternity on these terms, and so there was a sorting of the sexes forthwith, and soon all the hens in the place were widows. "I've had a grand day!" was the exclamation, uttered almost enthusiastically, of the grave man as he went into the gunsmith's in the afternoon and delivered up the borrowed destroyer. But the hens, but newly widowed, had their grand days to come, and for the last two or three hours they had been hating the sight of Mark Melford.

THE Bank of Rangoon, Limited, which was established on the 1st January, 1906, has had a very prosperous year, the net profit being Rs. 1,01,726, after wiping out the whole of the preliminary expenses and the cost of the entire stock of stationery, writing 35 per cent. off the cost of furniture, and setting aside about Rs. 1,000 as the nucleus of a pension and guarantee of fidelity fund for the European and native staff. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was paid on the 30th June last, when Rs. 15,000 was placed to the Reserve Fund, and we understand that a dividend at the same rate will be paid for the past half year and that the Reserve Fund will be increased to Rs. 50,000.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

SECURITIES—
- 2½ per cent. Consols ..... 87 1/4 = — 1/16
- 3 per cent. Rentes ..... 95 1/4 = — 1/4
- 3½ per cent. Inman Sterling Loan 101 1/4 = unchanged
- 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced ..... = "
- Crown Paper ..... 64 1/2 = "

SILVER—
- Spot on London ..... 31 9/16 = — 1/16
- 2 months hence ..... 31 3/4 = unchanged
- Spot in New York ..... =

EXCHANGES—
- Paris cheques ..... 25·21 1/2 = — 1 1/2
- Berlin cheques ..... 20·50 =
- New York Demand ..... =

DISCOUNTS—
- Bank of England ..... 6 pr. ct. = unchanged
- 3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 5/8 do. = — 1/8
- 6 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 3/8 do. = — 1/8
- 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/8 do. = unchanged
- 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/8 do. = "

INTEREST—
- Day to day loans ..... 3 5/8 pr. ct. = unchanged
- 7 day current loans ..... 3 7/8 pr. ct. = + "

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000.
- Rs. 12·36 were allotted to Calcutta.
- Rs. 8·90 do Bombay.
- Rs. 7·69 do Madras.

28·89

At 1s. 4 5/32d.

Minimum rate received 13 per cent average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—
- Rs. 44·0 were allotted to Calcutta.
- Rs. 27·29 do Bombay.
- Rs. nil do Madras.

71·29

At 1s. 4 5/32d.

Minimum rate received 13 per cent average 16·15

Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,16,60,000

Amount to be allotted next week " 1,00,00,000

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s 4 3/16d

WHEAT—quiet.
RAPESEED—quiet but steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 Jan.-Feb. done steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 7/8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Louise."

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 26/9
Finest Australian Mutton 38/9
Tone of Auction firm

IN LIVERPOOL—
- Cotton Market closed ..... active
- East Indian ..... quiet
- Manchester ..... steady
- Total Sales 18,000
- Spot ..... 5·84 4 5
- Egyptian F G F Brown 10 5/16
- Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000
- Imports 37,000
- Futures closed ..... steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·45	5·42	5·40
—5	—6	6
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·40	5·40	5·39
—6	—6	6
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5·34	5·34	5·29
—6	—5	—5

- Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 49,000 bales
- Do. last year ..... 20,000 "
- Exports to Great Britain ..... 23,000 "
- Do. do Continent ..... 13,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
- Spot ..... 10·70—10
- Futures, month of March ..... 5·28—18 *
- Do. do. July ..... 9·02—18 *

*Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
- Spot ..... 10 3/8—1/16
- Futures, month of Mar ..... 10·08—11
- Do. do. July ..... 10·11—12
- Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th January.

Cotton	..	bales.
Wheat	..	cwts.
Linseed	..	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	..	do
Gingellyseed	..	do
Poppyseed	..	do
Groundnuts	10	do
Castorseed	2,147	do
Rice	8,320	do
Myrabollams	4,001	do
Cottonseed	4,269	do
Niger seed	21,454	do
Gram	48	do
Jowar	2,898	do
Maize	1,998	do
	37	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

- The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... active
- Sarals ..... quiet
- Good Shoowmugger .....
- The Manchester Market has been ..... steady
- 2 1/2 per cent Consols 87 1/4
- 3 per cent. Rentes 95 1/4
- 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 101 1/4
- 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 64 1/2
- Bar Silver 31 9/16

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

A removed decline is advised in the American cotton markets this morning. Liverpool reports an active spot market with sales of 18000, bales against the opening estimate of 10,000 bales only. Both spot and futures declined 5 to 6 points.

In our local market the tone is very steady for January deliveries. The usual delivery orders for previous sales made for 15th to 25th January delivery, are not coming out freely, and the settlement which is a very large one, is likely to be protracted to the last days. Ready cotton is in demand for shipment at full rates for high grades of Oomras. There is little enquiry for forward contracts, rates for which are at a discount off spots of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

Sterling exchange is easier owing to lower discounts in London. Rupee Paper is steady with a fair business passing in the bazaar. Shares quotations close as follows:—

Petits	Rs. 3,555	Feb.
Davids	" 442 1/2	do.
Colaba Land	" 1,090	do.
Kohinoors	" 742 1/2	do.
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	540	do.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.
- Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 5/32d. to 1/8
- Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3/16d.
- Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1/2d.
- Do. 6 do. do. 1s. 4 21/32d.
- French Francs 3 m/s D A 172 1/2
- Marcks 3 do. do. 141 1/2
- Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 161
- Shanghai 30 do. do. 220 1/2
- Japan 30 do. do. 148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
- Cash ..... 96·3
- 1st Settlement 31st January ..... 96·6

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th Jan.	9	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. S. (Ry. terms) and	181	172	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	178	169	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	201	198	...	Ready.
Do do	204	198	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	189	183	..	Ready.
Do do	189	183	...	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja M-G)	204	198	...	Ready,
Akola (M-G) do	204	198	...	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	220	214	..	Ready.
Do do	220	214	..	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	...	Ready.
Do do	224	218	...	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	255	...	238	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G	187	177	..	Ready.
Do do	187	177	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	174	165	..	Ready.
Do do	173	164	...	Jan. 25
Dhanangaum and Poolgaum Md.,	214	208	...	Ready.
Do do	213	207	...	Jan. 25
Karanja (M.G.)	204	198	...	Ready.
Do. Do.	204	198	...	Jan.25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
- Tone ..... quiet but steady.
- Estimated sales ..... 12.000 bales.
- Imports ..... 36,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·47	5·42	5·40
plus 2		
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·40	5·40	5·40
		plus 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·40	5·34	5·29
plus 1		

Extra allotments of Council Bills,
- Bills on Bombay Rs. 2,90,000
- Do. Calcutta Rs. 6,00,000 | at 1s. 4 1-8d.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram 10th January:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 21 6	£0 22 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Ooregaum	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 13 9	£1 16 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 3	£0 20 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 15 9	£2 16 3
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Kempanakoi New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 3 9	£0 4 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 19 0	£0 1 6
Mysore West	£1	12s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 25 6	£0 26 6
Coregam (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 3 0
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 1 3	£0 1 6
Tegulidoli	£1	10s.	£0 [illegible]	£0 [illegible]

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If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

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I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say th time. Yours truly, (Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

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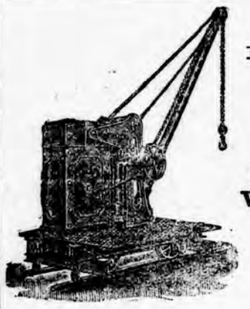

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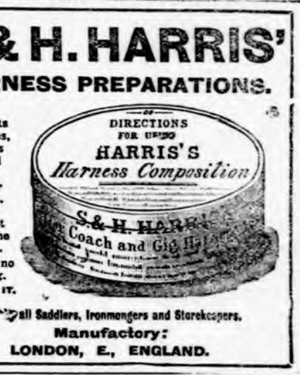

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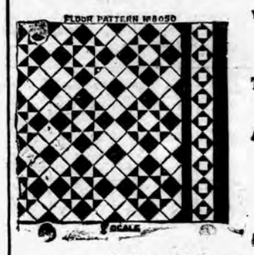

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